The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5902. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

A Great Prussian Victory Reported Near Chalons.

The French Said to be Utterly Defeated.

Indications Pointing to the Conflict.

THE CITY OF STRASBOURG IN FLAMES.

Movements of the French Imperial Family.

A Shelter Offered the Empress by Serrano.

SIGNS OF FLIGHT INCREASING.

German Reports of the French Losses.

Fifty Thousand Killed and Wounded in a Week.

Excitement in Paris Over the War News.

FROM THE FIELD.

Another Prussian Victory—The Crown Prince Before the French at Chalons.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 21.—The Crown Prince has won another victory in a great battle before Chalons. The Prussians are victorious everywhere, and the French defeat is complete.

Singular Conduct of Marshal Bazaine—The French Without Ammunition on the 18th—The Crown Prince at Vitry-Le-Francois, and a Battle Imminent.

LONDON, Aug. 21—6 P. M.—Telegrams of Saturday morning have only just been received in Paris from the scene of the battles around Metz. The conduct of Marshal BAZAINE causes the gravest apprehensions. It was previously understood that he was so situated as to be able to march without opposition on Mézières or Verdun, as he preferred, and now he seems to be inactive. It requires nineteen hours for a message to pass between him and MCMAHON, and their communications are frequently interrupted altogether. The French troops in the battle of the 16th again found themselves without ammunition. Paris now knows that the Prussian Crown Prince is at Vitry-le-Francois, and a battle decisive of the war is hourly expected between him and MCMAHON.

THE EMPEROR AT CHALONS ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 21—6½ P. M.—The Emperor and Prince Imperial were certainly at Chalons on Saturday. A circumstantial report of his movements states that he was in the saddle on that day, and visited the different corps. The soldiers crowded around him, clamoring to be led into action. Nothing has been heard yet of the general action anticipated near Chalons.

BAZAINE VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A correspondent of the *Gaulois* declares, from actual observation, that the road from Metz to Verdun is now occupied by the Prussians, and he is positive that at Verdun no news had been heard of BAZAINE since the 16th. The head-quarters of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES were near St. Michel, eight leagues from Verdun.

The City of Strasbourg in Flames—Capitulation Shortly Expected.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 21.—Strasbourg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties, which are constantly repulsed. Eight thousand Prussians have arrived with a train of heavy siege artillery. The city is surrounded by 50,000 men under Gen. WERDER. The inhabitants are demoralized, and disorder everywhere prevails. A surrender is hourly expected.

Siege of Strasbourg—A Sortie by the Garrison—McMahon Having Toward the Vosges.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A report from Mulhouse states that the garrison of Strasbourg made another sortie, surprising the besiegers and killing or capturing a considerable number. A number of Prussians were seen near Sainte Marie-aux-Mines. It was also discovered that the enemy had not laid siege to Schlettstadt, (between Mulhouse and Strasbourg,) as had been reported. A dispatch from a Prussian source, which has been reproduced here, announces the commencement of the bombardment of Strasbourg.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MOVEMENT TOWARD THE VOSGES.

Strong bodies of troops belonging to McMAHON'S army are being pushed into Vosges.

Mobilization of the Camp at Chalons—Storing Farm Products in Government Warehouses.

PARIS, Aug 21.—*Le Figaro* asserts that the camp at Chalons has been broken up, and that the troops lately there must now be close to the corps of the Prince Royal. If so the Prussians may have turned upon Marshal BAZAINE, with his forces massed in and about Metz, on the one hand, and Marshal MCMAHON, with his own united and the large force which was at Chalons on the other. *Le Public* says that the statement of *Le Figaro* is correct, and that the decisive battle is imminent. *Le Public* adds: "All rumors of Marshal BAZAINE'S being surrounded are false. As the result of the fighting for the past three days he has changed his plans as events will soon show."

STORING PROVISIONS.

The Prefect of the Seine advises the farmers and grain merchants to store their supplies in Government warehouses, at the cost of Government, so that, in case of need, the stock of provisions will be so much greater.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

A Deputy to the Corps Legislatif today announced to persons collected near the Chamber that the Prussians had entered Chatillon-sur-Marne. This movement would indicate that the Prussians are marching on Paris by way of Meaux.

A German Estimate of French Losses—Results of Bazeville—Capitulation of Frœschweiler—Fire on a Ring of Troops.

PORT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 21, via LONDON.—Prussians still bear in. Last night there arrived 3,000 officers and thirty-six officers, and today more million and fifty-three officers were brought in, among the latter, Gen. Frossin. The loss of the French during the week cannot be less than 100 killed, wounded and missing. At Gravelotte, Vionville and Rezonville they are known to have lost 15,000 in that battle, including at the latter place, a few prisoners.

CASUALTIES OF GERMAN TROOPS.

DARMSTADT, Aug. 21.—The Hesse troops engaged in the battle of Beauville fought all the afternoon, and met with complete success, taking many prisoners. The Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Army Corps and the Prussian Guards, bore the brunt of the battle.

THE FRENCH AT METZ.

BERLIN, Aug. 21—Noon.—It is officially stated that the only important news received since the action at Beauville, is that the French have withdrawn all their forces into the fortifications of Metz.

PRUSSIAN REQUISITIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Prussians have made heavy requisitions at Lunneville.

CAPITULATION OF FRŒSCHWEIG.

The fortified town of Frœschweig, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday to the Wurtemberg Army. The capture of this fortress insures the communications of the Crown Prince with his base of supplies.

FIRE ON A FLAG OF TRUCE.

The Prussians assert that the French, on Thursday, fired on a flag of truce for the burial of the dead, and killed a trumpeter.

Medicine of Marshal Canrobert—He Leads the Charges in Person—Bazaine Remains at Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Private letters describe the conduct of Marshal CANROBERT, who took part in the battle of Beauvert, as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day he placed himself in the forward lines, and personally headed the charges of his troops. His Aid-de-Camp, Commandant BOURBAKI, had an arm shot off while by the Marshal's side.

BAZAINE.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Marshal BAZAINE has decided not to leave Metz.

PRUSSIAN OUTREAGE WITH THE KING.

PARIS, Aug. 21—Noon.—The Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM is reported to be at Jaumont. Count VON BISMARCK is at Pont-a-Mousson with the King of Prussia.

The French at Jaumont.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The *Journal des Débats* says that at the battle of Jaumont, referred to by Count PALIKAO, in his statement to the Corps Legislatif yesterday, one French regiment held in check the Prussian force, thus enabling Marshal BAZAINE to execute a flank movement and repulse the enemy with great loss. It is also reported that later in the day the Marshal made a very important movement.

Excitement Executions of the Prussians in France—Requests by the Baltic Fleet Urged—Enthusiasm Extraordinary.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Advices from the little town of Pont-a-Mousson represent that the Prussians continue to make exorbitant requisitions. They endeavor there to make 2,000 inhabitants feed 120,000 troops. The journals demand that energetic reprisals be made by the Baltic fleet for these exactions. Advices from Mulhouse report that the Prussians have entered Erstein, where they have imposed heavy requisitions for food and forage.

DISCOMFITURE OF THE MITRAILLEUSES.

It is reported that the battery of mitrailleuses which in the recent battles destroyed an entire regiment of Prussian cavalry, was under the direction of Marshal LEBOEUF.

INTERVENTION.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21—Noon.—It is believed that England and Italy have determined to intervene jointly to save Paris, and Austria's concurrence is momentarily expected. It is reported that the Emperor NAPOLEON is about to return to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The *Constitutionnel* says England, Russia, and Italy have agreed to act together to insure peace. The success of such an effort is certain eventually, but is quite improbable now. It is understood between them that none of the Powers shall act singly.

The Prussian Victories of the 16th and 18th Denied by the French Authorities—Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Midnight.—At the Ministry of the Interior they laugh at the pretended victory of the Prussians on the 18th, as claimed in a dispatch of the King of Prussia paraded in the London *Times* and *Telegraph*.

GEN. SAUMOUR'S AFFAIR.

The statement of the Minister of War in the Chambers, today, declaring that the French won a victory at the quarries of Jaumont, is affirmed to be true. Jaumont lies between Metz and Thionville.

DENIAL OF ANOTHER PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Prussian dispatches claiming a victory in the battle of the 16th are false. Gen. L'ADMIRAULT came up at 5 o'clock in the afternoon with fresh troops, and crushed the Prussians, and a corps of 30,000 of the enemy was withdrawn from the road from Epinal to Metz.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Spanish Hospitality Offered to Eugenie—Heavy Cases from Paris Arriving in Madrid—The English and Italian Intervention.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Countess DE MONTIJO has received a telegram from the Empress EUGENIE, in which she professes to be resigned to any fate which may befall her. The Regent SERRANO has telegraphed to Paris, offering the Empress shelter. Seventy heavy cases arrived here last week from Paris, addressed to the Countess DE MONTIJO.

Napoleon Not at Rheims—Prince Napoleon's Whereabouts.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—It is positively denied that the Emperor is at Rheims; but it is known that preparations have been made there to receive him....Prince NAPOLEON is said to have again gone to the camp at Chalons. He is also reported to have gone to Italy on an important mission. He passed through the city yesterday.

PARIS.

Magnificent Conduct of the People for News from the Army—Proclamation by Gen. Trochu—A Siege Anticipated.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The excitement of the people of Paris last night at not receiving news from the army was extreme. When the evening journals appeared crowds fought for the first numbers. Their report of the statement made in the Corps Legislatif was read aloud to the eager crowds, and wildly cheered. Compact masses of people remained under the windows of the different ministerial buildings awaiting official bulletins, none having appeared for two days.

A PROCLAMATION BY GEN. TROCHU.

Gen. TROCHU has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege. The following is the text:

To the National Guard, to the Garde Mobile, to the Troops and Seamen of the Army of Paris, to all the Defenders of the Capital:

In the midst of events of the highest importance, I have been appointed Governor of this honor to meet the peril, also. I depend on your patriotism, should Paris be assisted to a siege. Never was there a more magnificent opportunity to prove to the world that long prosperity has not enervated the country whatever. You have before you the example of an army which has fought one against three. Their heroic struggle compels the admiration of all. Show by your conduct that you have the feeling of the profound responsibility resting upon you.

ADDRESS TO THE SAILORS.

Admiral POCHERON has addressed a proclamation to the sailors and marines charged with the defense of the forts of Paris. He says that they must be here what they were in Sebastopol, where their services were so great.

THE INVADERS.

The journals report that each German soldier carries with him in the campaign a thick book containing simple French and German phrases, such as are needed to converse with the country people. All the German officers have the most detailed maps of the French territory.

FORTIFICATION.

The Minister of the Interior has issued an order that the public must not under any circumstances count upon the transport or import the works of defense, under penalty of trial by a Council of War. At Cherbourg civilians are not permitted to enter the arsenals, farm or navy-yard even under the escort of an officer. *La Constitutionnel* publishes a note designed to reassure the public. News from the front may be seldom given, but it is not on that account unfavorable. The Commander-in-Chief must speak of nothing but accomplished facts.

ADVENTURES OF THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

The *Gaulois* relates the adventures of the ambulance corps equipped here at the expense of the Paris journals and sent to the army. The Prussians captured it, and would not permit it to return to the French camp, and it was only after an appeal to King WILLIAM personally that the ambulances were sent back into France by way of Belgium.

INTERDICTION REMOVED.

The Press says Gen. TROCHU has removed the interdiction on the journals *Rappel*, *Rappel* and *Gloire*. The trial of the rioters of the Boulevard de la Villette commenced yesterday before a Court-martial.

THE BOURSE.

The Bourse fell today in anticipation of the proposed issue of a loan of 750,000,000 francs, tomorrow.

ARMS SEIZED.

Another seizure of arms was made here last night, and there are indications that a great conspiracy against the Empire has been discovered.

THE VILLETTE OUTRAGE.

The Council of War sentenced to try the perpetrators of the outrage on the Boulevard de la Villette has terminated its labors. DUBOIS, the ringleader, is sentenced to death, and BOREDAT and HUNEBIT to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. Two of the accused were acquitted.

ARMING THE DEPARTMENTS.

The *Constitutionnel* reports that over 400,000 guns have been distributed among the people in the Departments.

Gen. Bataille Recovering—Provisions in Paris—Trochu Absolutes.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Gen. BATTAILLE, wounded at Gravellotte, is rapidly recovering. Large bodies of troops, in fine order pass through Paris day and night, on their way to the front.

SUPPLIES.

The capital has been supplied with an immense quantity of provisions and munitions of war during the past two weeks, and could now stand a siege for six months. The rapidity with which the Government has accumulated stores is wonderful. Nor does its activity diminish. The stock of ammunition and food is hourly increasing.

CONFIDENCE OF THE REVISION IN TROCHU.

The *Gaulois* relates that when the Emperor offered to TROCHU the Governorship of Paris and command of the forces here, the latter stipulated that he must be free to act as he thought proper—he must be absolutely uncontrolled. "General," replied the Emperor, "I confide to you the safety of the Capital. Assume the command." Republican and Democratic journals praise TROCHU for his independence and firmness.

The Corps Legislatif and the Garde Nationale—Delay in Arming.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Deputies GAMBETTA and PICARD called the attention of the Government to the necessity of speedily completing the armament of the Garde Nationale at Paris. GAMBETTA PICARD also complained of the delay in naming competent officers for the Garde. M. CHEVANDIER, the Minister of the Interior, said that he could give the most satisfactory replies to the suggestions of the members. On the 15th inst. there were but 24,000 men enrolled in the Garde; now there were 51,000, and in a few days there would be 80,000. M. CHEVANDIER also gave other explanations of the preparations for the defense of Paris which were received with great satisfaction.

THE IMPERDING BATTLE.

Description of the Prussian Advance—Position of the Main Divisions of the Army—Lines of Communication Traced and Explained.

The entire Prussian tactics of the last week, cleared as they now are from the obscurity inseparable from the record of movements of large bodies of men within a limited area, are replete with interest and instruction. At present, however, we are chiefly concerned with their results as affecting the success of the forward movement which is now in process, and the result of the battle which may at this moment be in course of being fought. It is now certain that the South German Army, under the command of the Crown Prince, is at Vitry-le-Francois, a town with about 20,000 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Marne, nineteen miles south-south-east of Chalons. To obtain an approximate idea of the new positions over which the hostile armies are now distributed, it is necessary to suppose an extended triangle, of which the line of about thirty miles connecting Metz and Nancy forms the base, and having its two sides of about ninety miles each converging at Chalons. The one side would thus follow the railroad line from Metz by St. Etain, Verdun and St. Menehould to Chalons, while the other, starting from Nancy or Frouard, proceeds by Commercy, Bar-le-Duc and Vitry to the common apex at Chalons. In the centre of the Moselle line chosen as the base is Pont-à-Mousson, the late Prussian head-quarters. Draw a line from side to side nearly parallel with the base, and at a distance of fully thirty miles in advance of it, and as the point of correspondence 30 Metz, we have Verdun; to Nancy, Commercy, and to Pont-à-Mousson, St. Michel, or St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, reported as the present head-quarters of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. With BAZAINE shut up in Metz, and the Army of the North, under Gen. STEINMETZ, evidently engaged in watching him, the Armies of the South and Centre are by this time likely to have formed a junction. From St. Michel to Vitry is a little over forty miles, and should the French reserve have really marched out of Chalons to offer battle, the two Princes can unite their forces with a tolerable certainty of victory, and without at all compromising the safety of the line of their communications with the army before Metz.

A glance at a good map will satisfy any one that the intelligence of the Prussians being at Chatillon-sur-Marne is absurd. That place is hardly miles nearer Paris than Chalons, and could not be reached unless over the Rheims country, which is occupied by the great camp; Sezanne, which is reported to be in the same connection, happens to be situated about twenty miles due south of Chatillon, and stands on an entirely different line of advance to the capital. It is, however, not improbable, in view of the rumored abandonment of Chalons, that this may be the route followed by the invading army, and that from Vitry the valley of the Marne will be left, and that of the Marne adopted upon till at a few miles distant from Paris it joins with the Marne. In this case the impetuous battle may be fought near Gournemon, a village about twelve miles beyond Vitry, at a point where the road leading south from Chalons intersects that leading eastward to Paris.

The operations in Alsace have now assumed only a secondary importance, so that details of the movements around Strasbourg are merely necessary. The capture of Frœschweig is of undoubted importance to the Prussians as securing their communication with their base of supplies, and as the first considerable achievement in the reduction of a fortress which they have yet accomplished. The obvious advantage of any formidable diversion in the Prussian Army in a noteworthy fact, and shows how fatuitously they have adhered to the rapid and decided movements practiced with so much success in Bohemia in 1866. That they are prepared for a long and steady investment of Paris, we cannot see any reason to believe. Once at the gates of the capital, the purpose of the campaign is nearly accomplished, and when they meet to dictate terms more advantageous to the vanquished than the great moderating Powers are likely to listen to, there can be no very good purpose served by administering the last humiliation to France in the shape of another occupation of Paris. The time when moderation would be almost equally welcome to conquerors and conquered will probably be, when Paris has no defense left against the invader outside of her fortifications.

WASHINGTON.

The National Observatory—Its Equipment of Instruments—Importance of a Generous Policy—Solar Physics—Eclipses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

One of the pleasantest resorts for the Summer visitor or sojourner in Washington is the Observatory Grounds, which command a picturesque and extensive view of the lower and eastern part of the city, of the Virginia shore, and of the river winding away many miles to the southward. From conversation with some of the accomplished Professors who have been devoting themselves to astronomy and its kindred sciences, or solar physics, as I believe astronomers would call it, during recent visits, I have gathered some facts which seem to be of public interest.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.

For some years past the United States Naval Observatory, better known as the National Observatory, has been laboring under great disadvantages, owing to the imperfect state of its instrumental equipment. When it was founded, a quarter of a century ago, it was provided with the best instruments that were to be obtained, but, although vast improvements have been made in the optical and mechanical arts, up to a very recent date no change had taken place in the apparatus belonging to the Observatory. While the late Capt. JAS. M. GILLIS was superintendent, the need for a transit circle became so urgent that he ordered one of the largest size from FRITCH & MAHRER, of Berlin. This instrument, which was not received till after Capt. GILLIS' death, has now been in successful use for the last four years, and is in every respect creditable to the institution, as it is one of the finest pieces of mechanism in the world. It is employed for determining with the greatest possible accuracy the places of the sun, moon, planets, asteroids, and a certain number of the fixed stars.

THE TELESCOPE.

When a stranger visits an observatory, he naturally looks first of all for a large telescope, and in the National Observatory he would, of course, expect to find the largest and finest instrument of the kind in the country. But he would be doomed to disappointment. The telescope is the one which was bought in 1844, and has an object glass only nine and six-tenth inches in diameter. Many colleges and several private individuals are provided with better ones. LOUIS M. RUTHERFURD, Esq., of New-York, and JACOB CAMPBELL, Esq., of Brooklyn, have each telescopes at least fifty per cent. more powerful. In his last two annual reports to the Navy Department, Commodore B. F. SANDS, Superintendent of the Observatory, had urged the great necessity for the purchase of a telescope which should be equal to the wants of the institution, but Congress failed to make any appropriation for the purpose. However, during the early part of the present Summer the leading scientific men of the country took the matter in hand, and, upon their petition, Congress appropriated $50,000 for the purchase of a large telescope, with the proviso that the instrument should be constructed in the United States. Such a proviso was in reality needless, for ALVAN CLARK & SONS, of Cambridgeport, Mass., are acknowledged to be the best makers of telescopes in the world, and when orders are sent from Europe to them it is not likely that any American would think of applying to a European maker for what he could get much better in his own country. Accordingly ALVAN CLARK & SONS have contracted to furnish the Observatory with a telescope having an object glass twenty-six inches in diameter, but the labor involved is so great that it will be four years before the instrument can be completed. When it is mounted it will be by far the noblest glass in the world, and the nation may well be proud of it. At present the largest known to perform satisfactorily is the one by the same makers, belonging to the Dearborn Observatory of Chicago. It is eighteen and three-quarter inches in diameter. There is a glass in England, made by Cook & Sons, of York, which is twenty-five inches in diameter, but no information has reached this country as to its quality. With the exception of these glasses, no others are in existence of a greater diameter than fifteen inches. Thus, although our National Observatory has long been thrown into the background by reason of the contemptibly small size of its telescope, in four years from now it will have a glass whose size and power will stand unrivaled. Of course it is well known that there are much larger reflecting telescopes. Lord ROSSE has one six feet in diameter, but for observatory purposes they cannot compete with achromatic refractors, which alone are referred to above.

SOLAR PHYSICS.

The subject of solar physics has recently attracted a great deal of attention, not only on account of the intimate interest of the subject, but also because it seems to promise a solution of some of the most perplexing problems of the natural sciences. Among these problems may be mentioned that of the weather. Any one can see that if we were able to predict the general state of the weather for a few days, or months, in advance, millions of dollars would be saved annually to the agricultural interest of the country. Not if, even we are able to do this it will probably be in consequence of discoveries flowing from the study of solar physics. The sun is the source of all light, heat, and we might almost say all life, that exists on the earth, and a perfect knowledge of its physical constitution cannot but be of interest to mankind. There are some questions connected with the sun which can only be studied during a total solar eclipse. Among these questions is that of the corona. What is it? What causes it? What influence does it exert on the earth? Astronomers are very anxious to obtain answers to these queries, but total solar eclipses visible in accessible parts of the world are not frequent. Fortunately, there will be one visible on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea next December. After that there will be no more for some years. When we remember that nearly all we know concerning the nature of the sun has been learned by watching it with the spectroscope and polariscope during the last two total eclipses, we shall be able to participate in the interest with which astronomers look forward to the eclipse next December. The European nations, called by their Governments, have made extensive preparations to observe it, but their arrangements will probably be to a great extent frustrated by the war between France and Germany.

THE LAST GREAT ECLIPSE.

In order to have the eclipse which was visible in this country in August, 1869, properly observed, the United States Government sent out three sets of parties. One set was under control of the United States Naval Observatory, another set belonged to the Coast Survey, and the third set belonged to the Nautical Almanac. As yet the official reports of the Coast Survey and Nautical Almanac parties have not been published.

With the Naval Observatory's parties the case is different. Their detailed reports were given to the public last January, and were so highly appreciated, not only by scientific men, but also by the people, that Congress was obliged to print an extra edition of 5,000 copies to supply the demand.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Some of the officers attached to the United States Naval Observatory have given much attention to solar physics, and have had as much experience in observing total eclipses with the modern instruments as any men living. As they have all the necessary instruments, why should not they be sent to Sicily to observe the eclipse of next December? Some officers of the navy, they and their instruments could be transported to the most convenient point by our ships of war, at almost no expense to the nation. It is rarely that an opportunity offers of doing so much for science at so slight an expense, and as the United States has always been foremost in its endeavors to advance knowledge, the people will scarcely forgive the Navy Department if this chance is allowed to slip.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The Secretary of the Navy asked Congress during its last session to make an appropriation to enable the Observatory to send out a large and thoroughly equipped party, but the question was put off till the close of the session, and then $5,000 was given to the Coast Survey, and by some oversight the Observatory got nothing. We understand that in these observations of the eclipse of 1869, the Coast Survey parties confined their attention exclusively to photography and observations of times of contact, and we presume that they intend to pursue the same course next December. At all events, they have had no experience in the use of the spectroscope, and consequently could scarcely be expected to be as successful as the officers of the Observatory in making the physical observations which are now considered to be of so much importance. Hence, it will be seen that whatever the Coast Survey may do, the necessity will still exist of sending one party from the Observatory if thoroughly equipped with spectroscopes and polariscopes.

DUDDINGTON.

Popularity of the Registered Bonds—French Patriotic Aid Meeting—A Masonic Ceremony of Success.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The frequent losses to which holders of coupon bonds are liable, through robbery or otherwise, are steadily increasing the popularity of the registered bonds, and the Treasury is constantly called upon to exchange large amounts of the former class for the latter. These exchanges, since Jan. 1, have amounted to about $50,000,000; after each great robbery the demand for an exchange is greatly increased, and it is believed at the Treasury that eventually almost the whole bonded debt will be changed from coupon into registered bonds. Of the $1,000,000 of bonds purchased by the Department last week, only about $200,000 were registered. It is also remarked that by far the largest amount of the bonds purchased are of the smaller denominations, some weeks the purchases being almost wholly made up of fives and hundreds.

AID FOR THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

A rather thinly attended but enthusiastic meeting of Frenchmen was held here last night to open subscriptions for the French wounded and orphans. The speakers referred with some bitterness to the apparent sympathy of the American people with Prussia in the present contest. A considerable sum was subscribed on the spot, and committees appointed to continue the work. The singing of the "Marseillaise" in an impassioned manner by the entire audience was the principal feature of the occasion.

A MASONIC CEREMONY.

The Masonic order of this vicinity are making great preparations for the unusual ceremony of a lodge of survey, which is to be held at the Metropolitan Church, on Tuesday evening, in memory of the late R. R. FRENCH, under the auspices of the Grand Commandery of the Scottish Rite for the State of Maryland. ALBERT PIKE, A. G. MACKEY, and other Masonic dignitaries participate in the ceremonies.

FEVER IN LIVERPOOL.

In his dispatch to the Department of the 6th inst., the Consul at Liverpool reports that in consequence of the continued increase of fever in Liverpool, he has deemed it his duty to suspend the issue of certificates to bills of health at present. He further stated that during the past five days (previous to Aug. 6) over 120 cases were received into the parish hospital, which is full to overcrowding. There are 210 cases more than there were a month ago under treatment.

TREASURY BUSINESS.

The following is the official statement of transactions of the United States Government from Jan. 20, 1869, to June 30, 1870, and is so certified by the acting Secretary of the Treasury:

Net balance in the Treasury, June 30, 1869	$115,495,500 18
Net receipts from Customs	164,464,276 46
Net receipts from internal revenue	184,899,783 49
Sales of public lands	1,352,451 79
Miscellaneous sources	26,499,084 14
Total	$502,711,095 45
Loss in the Treasury	12,533,520 03
	$511,244,677 48
Free excess in convertible, &c., over the redemption, &c., of bonds Treasury notes and fractional currency	1,179,812 57
Total net receipts for 1870	$512,424,490 05
Net expenditures for civil and miscellaneous	$98,197,628 52
War department	77,853,474 47
Navy Department	31,760,239 27
Public debt, interest	21,845,149 32
Interest on public debt	127,705,122 68
Total	$357,124,613 75
Purchase of bonds for sinking fund	78,279,858 97
Total	$435,404,472 72
Net balance in the Treasury June 30, 1870	149,522,471 43
The above statement shows the amount of bonds purchased for the Indian fund at the value to be	$140,000,000 00
At the cost	17,522,883 97
Total	$157,522,883 97
Net balance in the Treasury June 30, 1869	115,495,500 18
Net balance in the Treasury June 30, 1870	149,522,471 43
Difference	$34,027,000 75
Actual gain in 1870	19,131,235 43
Coin in Treasury today	57,000,000 00
Coin certificates	23,815,000 00
Currency in Treasury today	27,007,000 00
Internal revenue in Treasury today	2,000,000 00
Pay days to date	14,000,000 00

THE CIRCULATION.

Amount of bonds held by the Treasurer as security for circulation	$342,270,750 00
Amount held for public deposits	16,000,000 00
Fractional currency received from the Treasurer during the week	418,000 00
Amount of notes	1,976,122 00
Shipments of currency	779,000 00
Fractional currency received and destroyed during the week	600,000 00
National bank notes issued during the week	836,270 00
Total amount issued	27,386,000 00
Amount issued for bills destroyed	227,400 00
Total amount issued thereof	26,600,370 00
Balance due	238,615 00
Circulation outstanding at this date	300,000,000

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Preservation of Order in Madrid—Departure of Troops for Cuba—Convocation of the Cortes.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Strong precautions are taken here by the Police and military authorities for the preservation of order. The Republicans protest their loyalty and love of order. The report of the departure of troops for Cuba in October, and of the early convocation of the Cortes, are confirmed.

LABOR CONVENTION.

Adoption of the Platform—Existing Relations of the Chinese Question—Five Days's Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Last evening's session of the Labor Convention was exciting. The platform as proposed by the Committee was adopted. The resolution to inaugurate a new and distinctive political party, to be called the National Labor Reform Party, was then taken up, debated at length and adopted. The Congress adjourned at midnight.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Today the report of the Committee on Coolie Labor was taken up. It opposes the importation and present system of immigration of coolies into the United States. A long discussion followed, during which President TREVELLICK said that in all the islands of the Pacific coast to which the Chinese have emigrated he had never heard of one becoming a citizen. The marriage rite was not observed, and the most shocking immorality prevailed among them. Mr. WRIGHT, of Chicago, said if the ballot did not stop this evil the bullet must. Mr. MCLEAN defended the right of free emigration, but denied the charges of immorality against the Chinese. Mr. PARKER spoke in favor of the report. He said it is not necessary to seem to go against the spirit of our institutions in this matter, he was willing to do so. Mr. MCGUIRE, of St. Louis, said that a war to the knife against the Chinese was not in accordance with the principles of our Government. Mr. MERRILL, of California, favored the repeal of the subsidy of $300,000 a year to the steamers between San Francisco and China, which line brought the coolies to America. The report of the Committee on Organization, providing a Constitution and order of business, was laid on the table. The Committee on Ways and Means made a report. Adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M.

The afternoon session was sparsely attended. The report of the Finance Committee was read, showing the total receipts for the year to be $1,378 88, and the total indebtedness $2,000 19. The report of the Committee on the Constitution was taken up. Much discussion followed on the adoption of the article fixing the basis of representation. The report was indefinitely postponed, leaving the present constitution in force. The election of officers resulted in the choice of R. F. TREVELLICK, of Michigan, President; CONRAD KUHN, of New-York, first Vice-President; Mrs. E. O. R. WILLARD, of Chicago, second Vice-President; JOHN W. BROWNING, of New-York, Secretary; a Mr. PERRY, of Connecticut, Treasurer. Each of the officers elect made brief speeches, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon them. Mr. NELSON, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was adopted, recommending the members of all the Labor Unions to withdraw their support from all newspapers that are not friendly to the labor movement. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, of which the following were adopted: Urging all industries to make common cause against unprincipled capitalists; and to unite with them to elect men to office to represent the interests of the whole country; favoring a reduction of the army to the lowest standing; declaring that there are evidences of military officers influencing legislation; asking co-operation of the colored citizens; pronouncing against forcing citizenship upon the Indian, and the present management of Indian affairs; urging protection to our merchant shipping and our ship-builders; asking that women should have equal wages with men, and that women and children should be protected against overwork; that homes of refuge and correction be established and schools of reform be established; for a reduction of the hours of labor, and that able-bodied men should work for their support. Two additional resolutions from the Platform Committee were adopted, declaring in favor of the establishment of a bureau of labor at Washington, and that the money for carrying on the war be assessed upon the wealthy and not made a burden to posterity. The resolutions offered in the morning in regard to prohibiting coolie importation were adopted. Mr. WEBER offered a resolution, which was adopted, denouncing the *Workingman's Advocate* of Chicago, the *Bulletin* Union, and the New-York *Sun*, as official organs of the National Labor Union and National Labor Reform Party, and declaring official organs for the various States.

At the evening session, St Louis was selected as the next place of meeting, to occur the third Monday in August, next year. The vote on the report of the Committee on Organization for an indefinite postponement was reconsidered, and the report recommitted.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Survey of Blossom Rock—Entire Tunnel Excavation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The final survey of Blossom Rock has been made, and the full depth of water required by the contract has been obtained. The work will be accepted tomorrow....The Western Union Telegraph Company have completed their telegraph line to San Diego....The Sutro Tunnel has now been excavated 1,450 feet. They are now boring through hard porphyry and a stream of eight inches of water.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The Canada Conflagrations—Several Buildings Burned in Chicago.

TORONTO, Can., Aug. 21.—The chain of fires is increasing. A destructive conflagration is raging at St. Lambert, confined at present to the woods. CANTON'S ax factory at Chesteguay is burned down. Loss, $15,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—A fire occurred on Third-avenue, yesterday morning, destroying the buildings from Nos. 234 to 246, occupied by about twenty tenants. The buildings were all of an inferior character. Loss, about $20,000, divided among some thirty or forty persons.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Greenwald's Cotton Mill in West Philadelphia, was damaged by fire last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

Republican Convention in Chautauqua County—Nominations for Assembly, &c.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At the Republican First Assembly District Convention for Chautauqua County, held here yesterday, Hon. M. P. BURTIS was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly. Hon. M. P. BURTIS, W. L. SANFORD, U. B. BROCKWAY and GEO. BURR were elected delegates to the State Convention; and W. H. MILLER, L. B. SANFORD, SYLVESTER TERRY, HENRY SHERMAN and WM. A. MAYLONE, delegates to the Congressional Convention.

Murder and Suicide at Hartford, Conn.—The Culmination of a Family Quarrel.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 21.—OTTO BAUMGARTON, a German, twenty-seven years old, shot his wife and infant boy Saturday evening, and then shot himself. The child survived until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when it died. Hopes are entertained of the mother's recovery. It was the culmination of a long-standing family difficulty. The husband and wife separated three months ago, and he was not allowed to see his child, who, with his mother, lived with her father, CHARLES KATSCH, keeper of a saloon and German boarding-house.

LONG BRANCH.

Parade of the Ninth Regiment—Fidelity to the Fatherland and the Wear.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21.—Five thousand visitors witnessed the dress parade of the Ninth Regiment this afternoon. The regiment attended divine service at noon. Rev. HENRY A. CONRY, of New-York, delivered the following remarks in his discourse here today: "The greatest crime that ever was committed on this earth was perpetrated in the nineteenth century by declaring the Pope infallible and next to God. He believed the war which now exists in Europe can be set down as God's war, brought on by His anger on this Papery question. Upon the announcement of the Pope's infallibility the medicine commenced cracking throughout France, and the war which now exists will overthrow this imposed dogma and lessen the power of the Catholic religion."

PENSION AGENTS.

A Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury—The Question of Fees for Claimes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The following letter will be of interest to both pensioners and pension agents:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1870.

SIR: I have received your report of the 17th inst., inclosing a letter from —— in relation to the fee of $25, which he claims is by contract due to you for your services in procuring the pension claim of JACOB RIDER, as the guardian of the minor heirs of JACOB MIER, No. 187,023. It does not appear that any decision has been expressly given by your office in this particular case; but Mr. —— is of the opinion that, by your circular mailing the fees of agents, you have, in effect, given your sanction to the contract, but would limit his fee to $10. As the subject is presented for my consideration, I think proper to express my views on the construction of the act of July 6, 1870, so far as it relates to your authority to determine the compensation of an agent or attorney for his services. Any claim for pension or bounty land, Mr. —— insists that the section requiring him to file for your approval duplicates of his agreement with the claimant, authorizes you to see that the agreement is genuine and in proper form, but not to reduce his charges, should you deem the amount tribute. I am not able to concur in this view. The amount due to the agent or attorney for prosecuting a pension claim is deducted from the pension when allowed, and paid directly to him. If duplicate articles of agreement are not filed with and approved by you, the prescribed fee is to be paid in pay provided, if they are filed, exceed $25, and when more than $10 is claimed under articles, they must receive your approval before their validity can be recognized by the agent for paying pensions. The stipulations binding the pension claimant to pay a specific amount, are substantial parts of the agreement, and the whole instrument is subject to your approval. Confining your action to matters of

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGES AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. By NOAH PORTER, D. D., Professor in Yale College. New-Haven, Conn.: C. C. CHATFIELD & CO.

At no time, perhaps, has greater interest been felt in the cause of education than at present; and more especially is this true of what is known to us as the "higher education." The season of college commencements is but just over, and as graduates met together again they naturally gave to dwelt upon the present, the theme the most earnestly discussed has been the changes needed in the collegiate system to meet the necessities and demands of the time. Scholars have given the subject most careful consideration, while both learned and illiterate men have crushed boldly into print to explain and magnify their own peculiar theories. And from all the discussions on the subject of a higher education, it is evident that men, now take the widest view of its scope and meaning. Education is no longer to be confined within narrow bounds, nor are old-fashioned notions to be preferred to the liberal tendencies of the time. As education becomes more universal, so will it necessarily become higher. What was deemed a liberal education fifty years ago, is now but a preparation for the really liberal education of today. And from the fact that so much interest has been felt in the subject, it is the golden period for presenting the results of a thoughtful, earnest and able discussion of the collegiate system, as it exists in America today, its wants, advantages, failings and necessities, cannot but result in elevating the standard, and promoting the best interests of education in the whole land. Perhaps no man is better able to cope with the difficulties of this educational problem than Prof. NOAH PORTER, whose recent volume on *American Colleges and the American Public* lies before us. A sound thinker, a logical reasoner, an able writer, and possessed of a national reputation, we had a right to expect from him a clear, concise and definite statement of the defects in the system as now existing, a thorough and generous discussion of the various remedies proposed, and a possible and practicable solution of the questions at issue. In saying this we only mean to simply of course that we had more, or at least as much, right to expect it from him as from any other person who has attempted to discuss the merits and demerits of the cause of higher education. For many years identified with one of the two leading universities in this country, and occupying in its Faculty a prominent position, his opportunities for observation have certainly been unsurpassed. But Prof. PORTER is what may be termed a liberal conservative on the educational question; he would improve on the present system rather than allow or any radical change. He admits fully that many serious defects exist in the college system, (pages 21, 33, 75, 76, 443,) and indicates, indeed, specific changes which he considers would go far to remedy the evils complained of. But nowhere do we find any comprehensive and detailed statement of necessary changes or any well-considered plan on which a university would be the most advantageously built up and maintained. Prof. PORTER attacks, and that, too, with considerable force of argument, nearly every radical innovation on the old system, but does he hesitate to place himself in direct opposition to authorities hitherto considered of great weight and force. (Chap. 2.)

Taking up more in detail the book before us, we find it to contain some fifteen chapters devoted to the consideration of the following subjects:

1. The Studies of the American Colleges.
2. The Prescribed Curriculum.
3. Text Books and Lectures.
4. The Enforcement of Fidelity.
5. The Evils of the College System and their Remedies.
6. The Common Life of the College.
7. The Dormitory System.
8. The Class System.
9. Laws and Supervision.
10. The Religious Character of the College.
11. The Guardianship and Control of the College.
12. The Relation of Colleges to one Another.
13. The Relation of Colleges to Schools of Science.
14. Educational Progress and Reform.
15. Educational Progress and Reform.

The table of contents is certainly sufficiently comprehensive. Prof. PORTER seemingly adopts as his text on entering into this discussion a remark of Dr. WAYLAND's: "Colleges which have adopted the suggestions of the public have failed to find themselves sustained by the public," and he requests the public are treated by Dr. PORTER as a body of impatient meddlers. To prove that this statement is not too harsh a one, we heavenly to refer to different passages (pages 29 and 38, in which the Professor pays his compliments to the "reformers," or those different classes of the "American public who have openly criticised the American college system. Is it not possible for a man to be allowed to question the merits of an existing state of things without being rebuked for his audacity or classed with charlatans? Must we without protest adopt Prof. PORTER's maxim that what has stood the test of centuries is good enough for us now? If we do, what becomes of all ideas of progress; we may as well give up the railroad and go back to the stage-coach at once, or even further back, for where are we to place the limit? We admit that much of the criticism which so irritates the worthy Professor, has emanated from the dilettanti classes of men, he so minutely describes: "a limited class of lecturers and writers known as *educational reformers*, whose stock in trade consists of a scanty outfit of a few facts imperfectly conceived and incorrectly recited, in respect to the modes of education pursued in the Middle Ages" or "self-made men who are very largely connected with the newspaper Press; * * * who have never ceased to be vexed at the injustice of the fates which denied them a college education, or are moved with envy at the fancied superciliousness of those who have received a college diploma; * * * bear some mean grudge toward the Alma Mater, whose good name he disclaims;" or, again, "the many graduates of these colleges who have received little advantage from their college training;" or "Ishmaelites by nature, who from sheer perverseness of spirit or rankling jealousy, have never ceased to cherish some petty spite or permanent hostility toward their own college and the college system." These are those whom Prof. PORTER considers the critics of the colleges. But he fails to recognize the possibility that some of those who are the most earnest in their criticisms may be most devoted to the greatest they discuss, sincerely desirous of the best possible means and facilities of education, whom to suspect of mean motives were to insult, generous and liberal with their resources, thoroughly in earnest, and often perfectly just in their judgments, and really and honestly striving only for the welfare of the institutions they criticise. Yet this class of men, and they are not a few, are ignored by Prof. PORTER. Whether they are "college-bred" or "self-made," is comparatively unimportant; Are they right? that is the sole question at issue. Passing from the "somewhat miscellaneous tribunal" before which the Professor asserts that the American college system is summoned for judgment, he states his belief that the principal features of that system are susceptible of a triumphant vindication, (page 38,) and he proceeds to consider what in distinguishing features are, and in what respect the college may be improved either in their condition or their administration, taking up first the studies which should be pursued. As might be expected, we find the Professor an eloquent champion of a uniform curriculum, with a right adherence to the study of the classics, or, as he says, "the prominence given to the classics and mathematics should never be abandoned." May, further, Prof. PORTER would have even more Latin and Greek infused into the college course. The "time of classical study" should be "raised still higher, and fixed more definitely to the Freshman." This is a question on which "doctors disagree," and we are content, therefore, with a reference to it. In brief, in the chapters relating to the curriculum in itself, Prof. PORTER advocates a limitation of instruction by lectures, enforced recitation, residence of students in dormitories, and the maintenance of a positively religious and Christian character in colleges. Prof. PORTER does not seem particularly alarmed at the success of the liberal changes made in the college course at Harvard, (chapter 3,) and further anticipates its failure. He advocates the course of study, &c., which prevails in that college with which he is connected, so far as he advocates any particular system. Referring to the two extremes represented in the college classes, he considers it "absurdity to endeavor to entrance or govern the two by precisely the same methods." And yet this very "conscious absurdity" finds its most benighted illustration in Yale College. Prof. PORTER favors the class system, and says, it contributes to distinctness which exist now in nearly all the colleges of the country. We doubt the expediency because we think, here in the possibility of destroying or preventing liberal intellect. The author advances grounds against any extension of the elective studies, and prefers private studies. In chapter 7 Prof. PORTER discusses fully the question of the guardianship and control of the college. Has it not been too largely intrusted to clergymen? Very naturally he argues this question in the negative. With reference to the advisability of intrusting to the alumni or the Alumni into the College governing board, Prof. PORTER says: "That college does not deserve to live which would not welcome the counsel and secure the guidance of the choicest of its sons;" a sentiment with which we heartily agree. In reference to the university idea, it seems to us that Prof. PORTER takes a directly opposite view of it from that taken by another Professor in the same college in the last number of the *New-Englander*. Prof. DWIGHT would have the academic department to be only one among co-ordinate members, instead of the centre and head. His whole line of thought is toward a unification of the different branches. Prof. PORTER seems to regard the academic department as the natural church of the free, at which the other departments are but branches. It must be confessed that the latter, at first sight, appears to be preferable and equally just.

On the whole, we believe that Prof. PORTER's work will be read by many who, whether they agree with his conclusions or not, cannot but be impressed with the able manner in which he has presented his case. We agree with Dr. BARNARD in his remark that "for a period of thirty years past, college education has been gradually falling into less esteem in the United States than it formerly enjoyed; and this because of the growing appreciation of the value of what is called scientific knowledge. It is certainly worth inquiring," he continues, "whether some modification of the collegiate system is not practicable, by means of which, without sacrificing the great object of liberal education, which is not so much increase of knowledge as full and symmetrical mental development, it may be established in public favor, and may regain the efficiency and usefulness which it appears now to be gradually losing." All men interested in the cause of education will welcome Prof. PORTER's book as a valuable contribution toward the solution of the inquiry. How can the collegiate system be judiciously improved or changed? The true university is yet to be created among us. The discussion which such a work as the one before us must inevitably lead to, cannot but result in the establishment of the true university among us. That such is the desire of its honored author we have no manner of doubt. It only remains for us to add that the volume is neatly bound and well printed, reflecting as much credit upon its outward appearance as the young firm publishing it, as its contents do justice to the ability and learning of its author.

LIVES OF THE IRISH SAINTS. By D. F. CONNELLAN. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

It is rather a changed world from that of the Irish and other saints of the Middle Ages. After the Reformation, the literature of Europe passed them by with infinite disparagement—passed by everything, in fact, connected with the *origines* of these Western countries, as if they were ashamed of them, and could respect only the great Greek and Roman exemplars of civilization. Within a hundred years or so, men have, however, been looking more at home, and asking about their barbaric or semi-barbaric ancestors—timidly at first, and latterly with more confidence—till, at last, the Celtic antiquities have had their students and followers among the most learned men of the time, and especially among the Germans—Zeuss, Maurer, Mone, Holzmann and others belonging to a race generally thought to have little sympathy with Celtic theme, and to have their faces mainly turned in the Aryan direction of the Himalayan ridge. There is now a name, so to speak, on the "prehistoric" age, and all sorts of archæology are in request, while Miller is on one side, and Cassyra on the other, set the example of plundering "down among the dead" on half dead roots of the antique Celtic and Aryan languages in order to illustrate the courses of religion or of mere history. In VOLTAIRE's time, the best learned man was he who could discover an additional planet or describe a new species of bug. Now, the literary *Magnum Apyllo* would be the one to prove, perhaps, the Shemitic origin of the Phœnic alphabet, or give the precise meaning of *Kosmos Ouranos*—those two bewildering words, succeeded by HESIOD'S alone, so many centuries ago.

Such being one literary tendency of the times, the *Lives of the Irish Saints* runs no risk of the illiberal reception it would have formerly met with to a general way. The antiquarians will find a good deal in these biographies to interest them—many suggestive and singularities of twilight history, capable of indicating in many respects the real conditions of those by-gone Celtic times—or, at least, of indicating the spirit and ideas of the men who, at later periods, sat down to write the semi-traditional lives of their predecessors. The lovers of the archæologies would, perhaps, rather get their information in some secular way; but they have no choice; for the Church, in the Middle Ages, held the lights and records of the world, and these must be traced mainly in the books of the ecclesiastics who seem to tell such improbable stories. An old history comes to us in something of the same manner, and the critics of human progress must sift it for themselves. The book before us is a long list of Hibernian saints, beginning with Patrick, and including such persons as Mell, Mureduch, Munckin, Kevin, Malachy, Fursey, and other strange names of the sort, along with those better known of Columbanus, Columkill, Colman and Adamnan—men more talked of now in our histories and reviews than they were a generation or two ago. Much in the biographies of these Christian pioneers would surprise any reader; but the greater surprise would, perhaps, be that few or none of them—not even the good Patrick himself—are found noted in the *fasti* of the Church—that is the canonical Saint's Calendar. This is a curious fact for the archæologists, who will probably like these old saints all the better for their Celtic independence, and also remember that they were the chief *literati* of their times, doing their best to abolish the barbarisms of the world about them, and presenting the cup of civilization, as TASSO presented the cup of epic poetry in a later age, somewhat sugared on the edges, for the easier and surer enjoyment of the same.

Among those matters calculated to attract the notice of the mere laity in this book, we observe a few things which may be enumerated among the curiosities of mediæval literature. For instance, in glancing along the life of St. BRENDAN, we are brought by the names of COLUMBUS and HUMBOLDT, and wonder how in the world they came there, till we go on to see that BRENDAN, a maritime saint of Kerry, was held to have made a voyage to some western land beyond the Atlantic barriers—probably Madeira or the Canaries, as the Canaries were first named. Mr. COUTENHAM, however, has no hesitation in saying that this saint, about 540 A. D., touched land at the Capes of Virginia or New-England, and then went inland as far as the Ohio River. But it is the record of such a voyage that has value, showing, as it does, that the idea of going somewhere across that "Sea of Darkness,"—with many other odd names as well—was a very ancient and familiar one among the mariners of Ireland, and countenancing the later stories of the Norsemen, who saw signs of those roving Irish "professors" in Iceland, and heard of other [illegible] in Huitramannaland. And along with that American legend [illegible] another wonder, that [illegible] of St. FIRMINUS, or Virgilius, who in 745 A. D., with a very rare independence of public opinion, anticipated COPERNICUS, and declared that the earth was a globe and that there were antipodes. As FIRMGAL was the most learned man of his time, and a Bishop besides, Pope ZACHARY called him to account for a heresy which seemed to contradict some parts of the Scriptures, and was, fairly enough, considered to be very much out of order at that particular time. FIRMGAL retracted, very probably; but even if all the other Irish saints had found places on the Roman calendar, it is not hard to understand why his name would never be put into it.

There are many other curiosities of the sort to be found in this well-written book; and between the religionists of the Church and the men of mathematical research it is sure to have great attraction. It conveys a good deal of information on the subject of ecclesiastical antiquity, and is at the same time very well printed and handsomely illustrated.

THE HANDY-BOOK OF HYPNOTISM. By GEORGE H. WARNER, Jr. New-York: F. B. FRANK & Co.

If we happened to take up this book in an any sour spirit or mood of criticism, we should be apt to carp at the word "handy," to begin with; for the work is not handy; unless, indeed, a thing should be called handy which requires both hands to hold it. This is, in fact, a very large book. But we are not for that reason disposed to quote the old Greek proverb against it; for it is certainly a good book, and a bad one—and contains a great amount of valuable information on the theme or agriculture—the theme which must always be one of the newest and freshest in the world—

Age cannot wither it, nor custom stale
Its infinite variety.

Mr. WARNER gives here the results of his own experience in the sales and purchase of farms and farming implements—drainage, plowing, sub-soiling, manuring, rotating crops, the management of live stock, the medical treatment of domestic animals and poultry, the business of the dairy—all treated in the most practical manner; and he explains these chemical conditions and combinations which nowadays must be understood by every agriculturist who would cultivate his ground to the best purpose. The contents of the work cannot be adequately noticed in a brief way; but from the nature of them, we are confident it would be one of the most solid and valuable pieces of furniture in the farmer's parlor. It contains a number of useful illustrations, in keeping with the character of the book.

THE BROKEN SEAL. By SAMUEL D. GREENE. Boston: J. R. OSGOOD & Co.

In this little book Mr. GREENE publishes, or republishes, the story of WILLIAM MORGAN, which, forty years ago, he told with such damaging effect against the Freemasons. He has at least the praise, accorded by that stout knight of the middle ages, of being able to maintain a quarrel steadily to his life's end; for finding that he only succeeded instead of killing his snake, and that the scaly creature, as it will call it—is growing shoot more into influence, he is minded to assail it again, for the benefit of a new generation. For the latter, the narrative of MORGAN's abduction and subsequent fate will be as good as new; and if those young people should ever join the Freemasons' Society, they may be thereby deterred from doing lethal violence to any man in support of the order. Such a thing, indeed, is unlikely in our days. Freemasonry, like most other matters in this world, has undergone a change—insisting, probably, much less on the old ceremonies—and it will be likely to carry out its purpose for the future with formulas less grotesque, and in a spirit less umbrageous and more amiable than of yore. Mr. GREENE's book will certainly have done a good deal to bring about such a very sensible result; and this will be something even greater than its literary merit.

THE DAYS OF BRUCE. A story from Scottish History. By GRACE AGUILAR, Author of "Home Influence," "The Vale of Cedars," &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is a republication of one of the most interesting of the many literary productions of its late author. Stories of old chivalric times are generally full of marvels and excitement, and the romantic, adventurous, and final career of the Bruce in obtaining his crown, form a fruitful and appropriate theme for the novelist. Of course we must expect that the heroes of such works will rival Hercules in strength, Minerva in wisdom, Mars in military prowess, and Sir Alan of Bruce, is certainly a wonderful specimen of this invincible kind of manhood. But no one can read of the trials of the Bruce family, without a feeling of sympathy, nay of, the unfortunate Agnes, without pity. The period of history chosen was in itself romantic. As the reader follows gallant King ROBERT in Miss AGUILAR's pages, he is led as vividly are the scenes described, to sympathize with him in his defeats and successes. The struggle of the Scots for freedom was a gallant one, and in the work it loses none of its historic interest. All the great names of Scotland are brought into view, and even if the pictures are rather highly colored, it must also be admitted that they are skillfully drawn, and that when they first appeared they were justly held to add to their author's high reputation.

MATERNITY: A Popular Treatise for Young Wives and Mothers. By ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, M. D., Washington, D. C. New-York: A. E. FORD & Co.

This is a carefully-written and very comprehensive work, whose author has for years been well known in Washington as an unusually able and successful practitioner. It treats of all the circumstances connected with maternity, under which the advice of a sympathetic and well-qualified physician is needed, with great ability. While the writer is clear and precise throughout, he is sensitively scrupulous in regard to the delicacy with which the subject matter is approached and discussed. In addition to the strictly medical and surgical portions of the work, there are valuable chapters, devoted to the physiological care and training of infancy and youth. In short, the whole contents will be at once recognized by any sensible woman as constituting a safe friend and guide. Dr. VEZIN is a homœopathist, but, with a freedom from prejudice which cannot be too highly commended, admits that there are some excellencies in the rival allopathic system which he would by no means reject. The value of the book is enhanced by a clear and well-arranged synoptical index, reference by the use of which is remarkably easy.

THE WOMEN OF ISRAEL. By GRACE AGUILAR. New-York: APPLETON & Co.

This is a new edition of an old book, which, having edified a former generation, is again offered to the reading public. Miss AGUILAR was one of the most graceful writers of her time, and her little *disquisitions* on such texts as the fair and renowned women of the Old Testament were well calculated to make their mark in the world of literature. They had then the comparatively novel interest—apart from the Biblical—of discussing the influence of women in society, and that interest has largely increased, since that time, as everybody is aware. For many reasons, the republication is an opportune one, and a second generation of readers will be as ready as the first to recognize the merit of the Israelitish authoress.

The Danville Camp-Meeting.

The camp ground at Danville bore a different appearance on Saturday from that of Friday. The immense crowds which were present at the Cobb memorial services left on Friday evening, but still left more people on the ground than there had previously been. The exercises have been steadily increasing in interest, and doubtless will continue to do so during the present week. On Friday evening Rev. LYMAN HURLBUT preached, on Saturday morning Rev. JACOB FRAIN, and in the afternoon Rev. FLETCHER LUMMIS. On Saturday evening the outsiders, to a great extent, left the grounds, owing to the fact that it had been determined to hold no preaching service during the Sabbath. The ground was therefore left almost exclusively to persons occupying tents. Danville has taken the initiative in this matter of enclosing from the ground the vast crowds that generally flock to such places on the Sabbath. A large majority of the people who come that day come alone for pleasure, and there-

[illegible]

suits are often [illegible] ful. The rowdyism and drunkenness [illegible] than counteract all the good that [illegible]. Yesterday, therefore, [illegible] with private business [illegible] and prayer-meetings [illegible] held in the tents [illegible] purpose. Formerly [illegible] were held and exhortations were [illegible] excluded from the ground. No trains were allowed to stop at the camp, or carriages to enter the woods.

CURRENT NOTES.

The School Commissioners of Louisville, Ky., have decided to employ no more teachers who are under twenty years of age.

The huge crib built at Cleveland, Ohio, for fastening the first of the water-pipe that city, has been successfully launched.

Rondout, N. Y., has a population of 10,112. Of that number there are 194 blacks, three Indians and one Chinaman.

CHARLES BATTERSON, a street-car driver of Indianapolis, Ind., committed suicide a few days back, in consequence of having lost racked out of his lodging-house for a non-payment of rent.

Dr. RISING, of Westford, Mass., was knocked under the wheels of his own vehicle, a few nights back, and injured so seriously that he died soon afterward.

There is a man in Lee, N. H., who has managed to live for eighty-three years without having once consulted a physician. He is still in good health.

A party of workmen engaged in digging a canal, in Sherman, Mo., found a live turtle, eighteen inches across the back, ten feet below the surface.

A peddler at Louisville, Ky., was recently victimized by one of the numerous bogus firms of New-York, who received an order for $40 78 worth of goods, and sent him shavings and paper.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from San Francisco, says he has good authority for stating that the 6th of September has been decided upon for the marriage of the Chinese in that city by the Irish.

There are two JOHN COMMOLLYS in Cincinnati. One hunger as he is scoundrel, and the other an industrious citizen. The latter person was recently sent to prison for thirty days, and fined $50.

Miss TERRIE C. CLAYTON created a sensation "on change" at St. Louis last week. The operators ceased the traffic among themselves when she appeared, and did nothing but "talk stock" for her whole and undivided.

JOHN WESLEY ROBERTS, a well-favored type of St. Louis, Mo., has succeeded in making himself notorious in that city by running off with the property of a young wife, after four months of wedded bliss, and leaving her destitute and lonely, to be cared for by sympathetic friends.

Mrs. VANDERHOEST, of South Carolina, mysteriously disappeared from the side of her friend, Mrs. Gen. WATTS, while on their way to Saratoga Springs, a few days ago, and has not since been heard from, although detectives have made a thorough search at every point on the road where they could hope to find a clue to her whereabouts.

Three men, two passengers, and a driver, narrowly escaped with their lives a few nights since, near Nashville, Tenn. While being driven along the road at a rapid pace, the horses suddenly took fright, and jumped with them into the Chattanooga Railroad tunnel, a distance of twenty-five feet. The carriage was smashed, but singular to say the men were not injured.

Judge FULLER has given an elaborate opinion on one of the legal questions concerning the Rochester and State Line Railroad, which was argued before him last week. He holds that the verification was insufficient to give him jurisdiction, and hence declines to take any further proof touching the petition. Steps are to be taken immediately to bring the case for review before the General Term.

A respectable widow of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently departed from her home with a considerable sum of money, to purchase provisions and other matters, leaving three young children to take care of themselves. While on her way she fell in with an old friend, who made her drunk and kept her lying in a state of stupefaction until the children almost died from starvation. When she came to all her money was gone and the false friend with it.

A citizen of St. Louis was recently found lying asleep on the steps of a door, with war steps in his hand, and subsequently charged with drunkenness. To the amazement of the officer, he claimed to have been made insensible by an effort to reconcile the differences in the several war maps published by the newspapers. As the policeman could not swear positively that the stupor which he had found him in was the result of liquor, the magistrate dismissed the case.

The young girl, IDA WOODBURY, who suddenly disappeared from her home at Louisville, Ky., and was supposed to have been murdered, much to the relief of her parents turned up a few days since, safe and sound. She said that she had escaped from maternal restraint in order to be independent, but on finding the novelty of being driven almost to death as a servant not at all so romantic as she had supposed, she threw a dish-cover at her mistress and ran away.

The residents of Pine Orchard, Conn., have been engaged during the past few days in discussing a case of scandal, incident on the elopement of a quarryman, named GEORGE REED, with the daughter of his employer, a girl of 18 years. GEORGE intended to have the marriage ceremony performed at New-Haven, but failing to induce any clergyman to undertake the job, he departed with his intended bride to New-York, since which time he has not been heard from.

Dr. B. H. ORDWAY, of Portland, Me., had a very unhappy experience a few nights since while performing an operation on the hand of a man named ANDREWS. He used ether so freely that he himself lost consciousness as well as the patient, and the bleeding from the wound of the latter was so severe as to almost cause his death before assistance was procured from outside. The result in this case may be productive of much good, if it has the effect of proving to surgeons that the very simplest operation undertaken ought not to be without the presence and aid of an assistant.

A very sad scene was witnessed a few days since at Woodbridge, Conn., during the progress through the principal thoroughfare of a hearse containing the remains of two young people, man and wife, named SMITH, who had died two days previously, within the same hour, of typhoid fever. The husband had watched by the bedside of his wife until his strength gave way, and he fell under the disease. Among all the women who looked upon the mournful procession as it passed along, there was not one who had not been moved to tears.

A man named TILGHMAN was recently shot and killed, near Sacramento, Cal., by a posse of Deputy Sheriffs, sent to take possession of his house and lands, and make him a prisoner, for defiance of the law. He had kept possession of the property for quite a considerable time, although ordered to leave by the Courts. When the Deputy Sheriffs put into appearance in front of his door, he went forth to hold a parley with them, armed with a pistol and shot-gun. He declined to surrender, saying that he would die first; and the result was that one of the men shot him through the heart.

An excited citizen recently rushed up to the steward of a steamboat plying between Toledo, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., and directed his attention to a man who sat in a remote part of the vessel, with his near sweetheart the waiter of a very pretty woman. "Do you see that there?" said he. "That there?" returned the steward; "well, I reckon I do, but that ain't nothing in these times." "Ain't nothing," repeated the citizen, excitedly, "well, but if that woman happened to be your wife, and that was a stranger, what would you do?" "What would I do? well, I'd blow the top of the head ——" "And that's just what I am going to do," said the citizen, rushing off to carry out his threat. The rapidity of the movement, and the noise, caused the object of the citizen's wrath to look around. The amazement of the latter can be better imagined than described when he found [illegible]

[illegible] about to assassinate the [illegible] father.

A very novel case of obstructive tyranny has recently tried before Alderman Price, of this city. A citizen merchant, who had contracted to build a schooner, and fill, with the exception of sails, paid in full, duly to the amount fund, which was placed at the disposal of the builder of the vessel. When the time came for giving the firm possession, it was declined on the grounds that a sum of $600 was still due by one of the sixteen. In order to have the schooner registered at the Custom-house the Captain gave his personal check for the amount. It now appears that the sixteenth owner had finished the Captain took out of the firm before the president was made, and refused to give his president check for the great amount he was guilty of larceny.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The New-York Times—Democratic Politicians and Liberal Republicans—Mr. Phillips—The Convention and Their Proceedings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday a new party was inaugurated in the old Bay State, which, I venture to predict, will not in the election in November a very large vote. At the present time it would be foolish to assume the number. The men who composed the Convention were many of the most active and influential members of the Republican Party. The new party plants itself solidly upon the platform of prohibition. They are opposed to dram-shops, to large-beer, to license, to say and everything that recognizes the rights of one man to sell to another intoxicating drinks, which they believe, (and who can deny the fact?) are the most fruitful cause of social demoralization, crime, family feuds, poverty, lawlessness and sorrow. The new party has a strong moral and religious sentiment for its base. The daily record of our criminal Courts is its best and most eloquent argument. Taking the question upon which this new party bases political action, simply as one of practical morality and good citizenship, it is unassailable. Every right-thinking man must, and will say, that the object which it seeks to accomplish is one of the most desirable in the world.

The Convention yesterday was largely attended, and so far as the respectability of its members is concerned, and also as regards numbers, will bear a favorable comparison with any which has preceded it, of either of the political parties of the State. True, there was none of the present office-holders there—if they were, they did not "show sign." I mean office-holders who depend upon votes to retain their places. Judge CROSBY, of the Lowell Police Court, was there, but he holds on for life. He declined to have his name used as a Vice-President, because he was not in favor of a third party movement, although twenty-five or thirty years ago, when he was the agent of the Temperance Society of the State, he was rather inclined that way. The only wonder is, why he was there at all; unless he favored the formation of a new and distinct Temperance party he had no business there. For the call under which the Convention met, failed as distinctly as words could express what its purposes were. Hon. JOHN C. PARKS, one of our ablest and most popular lawyers, put the question against him very well by asking for the reading of the call.

The ticket nominated is a very strong one. WENDELL PHILLIPS, the candidate for Governor, has a national renown. The nomination was not sought by him; indeed, we know that he had written a letter declining to have his name used, but upon urgent solicitation, he consented to withdraw it and accept the position. Should Mr. PHILLIPS "take the stump" in the Fall campaign, he will draw larger crowds to hear him than any other gentleman in the State. It will be something entirely new to the good people of Massachusetts to hear Mr. PHILLIPS plead the cause of a distinct, political organization. I hope he will take the stump, and speak from this time to the day of election. He has nothing to fear, for, as a platform orator, he has no competition in the State. It is very probable that the Labor Reform Party will adopt Mr. PHILLIPS as their candidate, for he accords with them in his views respecting capital and labor, and is strongly committed against the Chinese coolie system, which just at this time engrosses the attention of the mechanics and workingmen of Massachusetts. It is said that there are thirty thousand legal voters, members of the labor reform lodges, and as many, who are members of the temperance societies. I see no reason why every one of them should cast a vote for Mr. PHILLIPS, and I believe they will, and a great many others who belong to neither of those organizations. The harness of party hangs very loose just now upon the bodies of men. There is a secret feeling that it would be well to have a change of men in the public affairs of Massachusetts. Most of them have been there long enough, and have worn the ruts so deep that the ground scratches the axle.

Associated on the ticket with Mr. PHILLIPS is ELIPHALET PEARL, of Springfield. He is the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. TRASK was Lieutenant-Governor when Gen. BANKS was Governor. He is largely engaged in manufacturing, is wealthy, and a kind-hearted, liberal gentleman. The duties of the office are merely nominal, except in the case of the death or resignation of the Governor. The candidate for Secretary of State is "Rev." GEORGE S. BALL, of Upton. He is called on the papers "Honorable." He is properly entitled to both, as he has been a member of our State Senate in years past, and was Chaplain of our Twenty-first Regiment during a great part of the war. He is a most estimable gentleman. The candidate for State Treasurer is Hon. JOHN I. BAKER, of Beverly. Mr. BAKER has been in the State Government a great many years as Representative from his native town at Beverly, as Senator from Essex County, and a member of the Executive Council of Gov. ANDREW. He is well known and respected throughout the State. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. His integrity and business qualifications were never called in question. Mr. BAKER presided at the Convention yesterday. Should he be elected Treasurer there is not another person in the State who could perform the duties of the office with more intelligence. Mr. BAKER is a creation of the Whig party. He has been a prominent member of the Republican Party since its birth. Hon. WHITING GRISWOLD, of Greenfield, is the candidate for Attorney-General. Mr. GRISWOLD was in other days a Democrat, and as such served as representative in the lower House of the Legislature for years. He was also of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. When the war broke out he took strong affirmative ground for sustaining the Government. During the war he joined the Republican Party, and has adhered to it ever since. He is a fair lawyer. Two years ago he was elected from the Franklin County District. He is a gentleman of kindly, social manners, and has been noted in the State as a parliamentary debater.

The candidate for Auditor is LYMAN W. DAGGETT, of Attleboro, a gentleman well qualified to fill the position, which requires a talent for detail, a will to say "No," and undoubted integrity, all of which qualities I believe Mr. DAGGETT to possess.

Such, then, is the ticket nominated yesterday by the new party, and it is one which must commend the respect, if it does not the votes, of a majority of the people of Massachusetts. And it is not among the improbabilities that it may be elected.

This is the beginning of the political campaign in Massachusetts for the year 1870. My judgment is that the Prohibitory Party has made a grand flank movement. The Republican Conventions doesn't meet until October. The Democrats meet some time in September. The Republicans come last. The Democrats will probably put up a new candidate for Governor, as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is understood to [illegible] the introduction of Chinese labor. He is [illegible] the strongest candidate they have [illegible] Mr. SWIFT is laid on the table, because of his speech in the Legislature last Winter against the eight-hour movement. He was formerly a Whig, and is a very able lawyer. Some of the papers speak of Chas. Levi WOODBURY of New-Hampshire, for Governor. He would run well. He opposed Winter, in the Hoosac, the Hartford and Erie Ave million swindle, with marked effect. He also stands well with the working men. Mr. WOODBURY is a son of Levi WOODBURY, of New-Hampshire, Secretary of the Treasury under VAN BUREN, Senator of the United States, and who died when Judge of the United States Supreme Court. He is an able lawyer and pleasant gentleman.

The Republicans will carry all the Congressional Districts in this State, with perhaps the exceptions of the two Boston districts, at present represented by Mr. HOOPER and Mr. TWITCHELL. These are very good men, Mr. TWITCHELL probably being supported by WILLIAM GASSON, and Mr. HOOPER by [illegible] W. PARKS, both of [illegible] are gentlemen of old Whig antecedents, and are regarded as first-class men by everybody. Since the death of Mr. WILSON, no man stands ahead of Mr. FAIRE at the Massachusetts bar. Should he be nominated, and should he accept, his chance of an election is less than Gasson's. The same may be said of Mr. GASSON in Mr. TWITCHELL's district.

As regards the Senatorship, which is to be decided this Winter, I shall not hazard an opinion. Things must shape themselves before we can tell how they look. At present an apathy prevails which is almost unaccountable. Gen. WILSON will undoubtedly be again the Republican nominee, and if that party has a majority in both branches he will be elected; if it hasn't, he won't be. He stands well with the Labor Reform men for his position on the coolie question, which is a question centralized by the "shoe bosses" and other friends of "industrial humanity," who never have the coolie business, and as John Chinaman is not black, would as leave buy him as hire him. Gen. WILSON has made a very faithful Senator, and he is popular with the masses, but whether he can be re-elected to the Senate by the next Legislature is a very doubtful question. Should it be, it will be a hard fight, and he will have to be Number one.

BLANTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

THE PEACH TRADE.

How Our National Fruit is Grown and Where it Comes—Some Suggestions of Practical Importance to Producers.

In every country, but America, the peach is considered the most fine fruit. In France, Italy, Germany, Russia, plum, nectarine, grape, pine-apples, cherries and plums occupy the reach of the million, but the peach is considered the "fruit of gold," raised with difficulty and purchasable only by people of means. In England, or rather London, peaches last from January to September. Those of the former month are raised in hot-houses, and although they sell at from $5 to $15 apiece, in gold, the expense of raising them is so great as to leave but little profit to the nursery-man. As the season advances the price gradually drops down to June to 5c. or 8c. 6d. apiece for ordinary fruit, first-class specimens selling at fancy prices. Indeed, the quotations here never can convey an adequate idea of what is sometimes paid for a dish of this luscious fruit, as on occasions of extra splendor among the upper ten thousand, fifty guineas have often been paid for half a dozen peaches when that fruit has been scarce. In August and September, the dearest price in Covent Garden Market for very ordinary fruit is 2d. apiece, while table fruit commands 1s. 6d. to 2s. and 4s. choicest 2s. 6d. to 3s. The fruit of the season is raised on espaliers or trellis, and with great difficulty. A good peach season is rarely thought of in Britain, and happy is the market gardener who can raise, after immense care and production, on a southerly exposed wall, 200 or 1,000 specimens from forty or fifty trees. Most of the choice fruit is raised in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Devonshire, the latter county producing in quantity what the others produce in quality. On the whole, peaches raised under such circumstances are superior to the American peach. Covent Garden peaches are from four to eight and ten times as large as Washington market peaches, and are of the finest flavor, which somewhat is owing to want of sun, yet the matured fruit is, if anything, superior to that of America. In France, hot-house peaches are seldom sold so early as in England, but the first-class green grocers generally have some on show as early as February. They command prices varying from thirty to forty francs apiece, and next inferior to those of England in May and June, and from June to September, the market is fairly supplied with an inferior fruit worth from five francs to eight francs per peach. The growth of peaches in France is somewhat similar to that of England, here and there standard trees may be found, but espaliers predominate. The Algerine fruit is sent to Marseilles, and trees budded from Marseilles are cultivated in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey grow peaches, but horticulture in these countries is in a primitive condition, and the culture of this fruit is known only to gardeners employed by the rich. The Northern Countries produce well-grown peaches in Sarmatia, but little fruit is forwarded to Constantinople. Varieties have been introduced within the last ten years in the Himalayas and in China by the Europeans inhabiting those countries, and some fine varieties are grown there. In Australia, peach culture is beginning to be seriously considered, and promises to become numerative. In South Africa trees have been set out, peaches have been grown in any quantity, but the climate does not warrant any speculation. Mexican peaches are favorably spoken of by travelers, but are not grown as an article of commerce. On the African continent, besides Algeria, the Cape of Good Hope and Egypt produce them in luxuries.

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

From this it may safely be stated that the peach is as much an American institution as terrapin, soft-shell crabs, green corn, buckwheat cakes, baking, frolics and Fourth of July or Thanksgiving. Indeed, the peach is to us as fine-apples are a sort of half-way house between Winter and the peach season, but the orthodox Gourmets of Gotham gets sick of them before they have been "in" a month. The only when the peach season sets in that every man, woman and child of the community luxuriates in the most delicious fruit known to humanity at a small expense. Peaches are not to be had in Winter, nearly as a summer one. Some reader, whose recollections of boarding-house peach-pies very justly haunt him, may impeach this statement, but those who know what home is will indorse the statement fully. Nothing like a good Knickerbocker cook's peach-pie or fritter. Nothing so elegant as a table-cloth fresh, Hyson and peaches in season. Nothing so delicious to mill dogs as brandy-peaches, and to tipplers as peach-brandy.

In the new Hesperides peaches will grow almost from Kansas to Maine, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In many counties where peach growing has not become an important fact, or in in the "Eastern shore," enough are grown to supply the wants of the community, and leave a provision for the Winter. In California peach growing will five years hence, rival that of Delaware and Maryland. The fruit is larger there, better flavored, and the crop equal, than an average one—that is to say, land likely to suffer from sudden changes of temperature, and of no country always to be depended on than that of the East. The great desiderata are, however, 1—To find a market. 2—To have as early a crop as possible. 3—To be as near the market as practicable. 4—To raise on cheap soil. The E

CITY CHARITIES.

A Reporter's Morning Walk—The Old Women's Home—Dr. Anna Densmore's Enterprise for the Working Girls—The Midnight Mission House.

The quiet and unostentatious charities that flourish in this great City are like the flowers that one finds blooming here and there by the highway side, sending up their aroma Godward, whence the inspiration came.

On the north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, as every one knows, stands the Church of the Holy Communion, its gothic arches and lancet-shaped windows in embrace of vines and green-sward, and in the church, and here and there, on yesterday morning, stood groups of aged women, greeting cheerfully together as service adjourned, some of them with the blossoming hair of four-score Winters. They were the inmates of the Home for the Aged, (female,) organized a year ago, and supported by the congregation of the church just named. Its striking contrast to the vivid vegetation around, freshened by recent rains, to the busy life in the street beyond, were these lingering relics of generations far, far back past gone. These wrinkled crones, with the sharp features and vivacious gestures which witness age, and in some cases disease, had certainly seen them.

They all appeared blithe and contented, though, as we have said—it could well be very way, of one following them as we did to the Home, and gaining admittance to the inner life of the place, as one may, through the courteous Sisters in charge. A pretty young woman in garb of black and plain Swiss muslin one met us at the door, and disposed of us to another of the Sisterhood, who took us through the various apartments and answered our questions. There are fourteen permanent inmates of the asylum, and we saw the neat beds of the women, each with a little chest of drawers, standing at the foot, and a pin-cushion, with a wash-cover on the top of each. The most of them were disposed in one large apartment, undivided agreeably to will by white curtains that could be drawn this way or that, so as to make a suite of perfectly private rooms, or one, as desired by the occupant.

In the large open space removed from the beds they took their meals together, on cleanly-scoured tables, and now that their bonnets were disposed of on the return from church, we saw them gathering together for talk, many of them with china and moss (their own) meeting as they met those of their chums in discussion, probably, of the morning exercises, or some point—for women will be women after all—that had arrested their attention in one or another, or more, of the congregation.

"They are not compelled to attend daily service," said one of the Sisters, "but they like the variety it makes, even admitting that Dicky doesn't take them, and rarely miss a day."

As few rules as possible, so we were told, were instituted, that it might seem the more like home. "We have only two," was told us; "visitors must leave at 8 o'clock in the evening, and if ever the women are going to be absent all night they must tell us." It is all very simple, and we rejoiced at this feature in the institution, moving by tap of bell and to number, instead of to name, always having the effect of submerging individuality and making one strange almost to one's self. Of course, then, all home-life is done away in such regulation. The dispensary for the poor of the congregation stands open all day, and Drs. WHITE and DAVIS—the one gratuitously, the other on small compensation—attend at stated hours each day.

Another enterprise—in its incipiency, true, as yet, but reflecting untounded credit on its founder—is the dispensary which will be placed in operation as soon as a suitable building for the purpose can be obtained, designed by Dr. ANNA DENSMORE, to furnish medicines at reasonable rates to working girls and such other females as can only afford, on small salaries or wages, to pay a tithe of what is demanded for drugs at the stores patronized by fashionable invalids. If we are not misinformed, it is a part of this lady's charity to give medical advice gratuitously, when desired of her, in addition to furnishing prescriptions on the plan set forth. This item gathered from one apparently in authority to speak, the reporter walked forward to the direction of Washington Parade Ground.

Overlooking the square from Fourth-street stands the Midnight Mission House—the noblest charity of them all, if it were not invidious to make comparison of works all abounding in good. It is an institution of prevention as well as cure—which is, if possible, the greater recommendation, for there were some there—not of the poor fallen ones, professedly, and we had no right to doubt, who were strangers—foreigners in some cases, who had no "situations," no homes, and sought this shelter where they might be kindly cared for and employment given them.

Well might CHARLES DICKENS say he believed the loving Maker of us all judged leniently such as fell by innate tenderness of nature, and by passion he had implanted. One of the lady officers in charge felt for or something like it, when with the womanly fear that was terne womanly and Christ-like, she did not refuse the kind of affectionate greeting proffered her by one, and another and another of those young women on her return from a little jaunt on which she had been some days absent.

There are about a dozen inmates of the Home, and there they sat, in their pleasant rooms, some of them sewing serenely as happy apparently, and as loved of God and all good people, as millionaires' daughters. Others were busying themselves with household and culinary affairs, and we wondered if the same busy thrift and domestic enterprise had not been "to the manor born," as it were, and bedding in the by-gone years the sweet light of a home, around some father's or mother's fireside far away.

Some of these so reclaimed return, as might be expected, to their old erring modes of life, but if one can be saved out of the number who come, shall we not give her greeting, and rejoice that she is saved.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Burglaries and Affrays—A Man Severely Wounded—Deaths from Accidents and Intemperance.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, Officer O'BRIEN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, heard cries of alarm, while on post, and hastening in their direction, found a German supporting himself by a lamp-post at Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, and bleeding profusely from two wounds in the body, and a gunshot wound in the head. The man was immediately taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken to Bellevue Hospital. He resolutely refused to give his name, or any particulars of the affray in which he had been engaged, merely saying that the persons who assaulted him jumped over the wall of Central Park and escaped.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning JAS. TRAIN, of No. 641 First-avenue, was assaulted in Thirty-second-street, near First-avenue, by a person unknown to him, and received a severe stab wound in the right side. The assailant fled immediately, thus escaping both arrest and recognition, and the wounded man being taken to Bellevue Hospital by his friends, the Police did not hear of the affair until some hours after its occurrence.

CATHARINE GERITY, an insane woman ninety years of age, living at No. 83 Baxter-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday jumped from a second-story window to the back yard, and received injuries of which she died at 7 o'clock. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ANN O'BRIEN was arrested Saturday evening, for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and confined in a cell of the Madison-street Police Station. Soon after she attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself to the door of the cell, having made a rope by tearing her dress into strips. She was cut down before any serious injury had resulted by Doorman WILLIAMS, and although already wrought during the remainder of the night, she twice attempted to renew her effort, but was in each case prevented. Yesterday she was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

MARY MALBOEN, of No. 126 Leonard-street, attempted to commit suicide, Saturday evening, by taking laudanum, but was relieved of the drug before it had taken effect. She was limited to the station-house for the purpose of a quarrel with her husband.

WILLIAM MURPHY, Saturday evening, was kicked by a horse at the Third-avenue Railroad depot, where he was employed as a stable-man, and received two severe scalp wounds.

HENRY HEFFERNAN, drunk and disorderly, fell down Friday, was found insensible, and badly bruised about the chest and hands in Fourth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer POY, of the Fourteenth Precinct. So far no clues have yet been investigated, it appears that the deceased, who was intoxicated, laid down upon the railroad track in Fourth-avenue and fell asleep, in which condition he was run over by a Hamilton-avenue New-Haven train. The body was taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

Detective BRESLIN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday arraigned one WILLIAM RILEY before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon a charge of entering the apartments of HENRY STILLMAN, No. 128 Macdougal-street, and stealing jewelry, worth $50. The prisoner, having been identified as a person who was seen to leave the house through a window, was committed to answer a charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

THOMAS MATHEWS was detected by Officer RAY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, at an all early hour yesterday morning, in the house No. 144 Greene-street, and finally captured as he was breaking into a room on the top floor. The occupant of the room would not make a complaint of burglary, and MATHEWS escaped with a commitment from Judge COX, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

JAMES FLYNN, a native of Ireland, fifty-five years of age, and a laborer by occupation, was found dead, yesterday morning, in the yard of his shanty in Sixty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, by Coroner KEENAN, one of his neighbors. Death is supposed to have been caused by intemperance, and the case will be fully investigated.

The court at the Tombs, yesterday, where Justice HOGAN presided, was very in number and of an unusually trivial character. Among the most important cases of Commissioner of Police Street, who was committed for an assault upon his wife Honora.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Returns of the Theatres, Banks, Railroads, Ferry Companies, &c., of Brooklyn.

The following returns have been made to the collectors of the Second and Third Districts of Brooklyn for the four weeks ending Saturday:

BANKS.	
Fort Theatre, gross receipts	$1,227 00
Hooley's Opera House, gross receipts	235 00
Kelly & Leslie's (Park Theatre), gross receipts	1,197 25
Brooklyn Skating Rink, gross receipts	3,743 20
Union Base-ball Ground, gross receipts	7,763 00
Olympic Theatre, (two months,) gross receipts	1,243 00
Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, gross receipts	3,370 00
Capitoline Base-ball Ground, gross receipts	4,464 94
BANKS.	
Brooklyn Bank, deposits	$[illegible] 71
Circulation	10,877 00
Long Island Bank, capital	50,000 00
Deposits	788,812 00
Brooklyn Trust Co., deposits	4,205,000 00
Mechanics' Bank, capital	200,000 00
Deposits	1,[illegible]
Dividends	31,[illegible]
Undivided profits	21,[illegible]
Nassau National Bank, dividend	15,[illegible]
National City Bank, dividend	18,[illegible]
Undiv. profits	21,[illegible]
Fulton Bank, capital	100,000 00
Deposits	201,[illegible]
Commercial Bank, capital	100,000 00
Deposits	364,000 00
Undiv. profits	17,[illegible]
Kings County Savings Bank, gross deposits	9,[illegible]
Manufacturers' National Bank, undi. prof.	4,[illegible]
Mechanics' Trades, capital	100,000 00
Deposits	201,000 00
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn Insurance Company—Premiums	94,219 00
Dividends	18,[illegible]
Firemen's Trust Insurance Company—Premiums	4,[illegible]
Dividends	7,[illegible]
Undivided profits	2,[illegible]
Long Island Insurance Company—premiums	1,[illegible]
Dividends	4,[illegible]
Undivided profits	1,[illegible]
Mechanics' Insurance Company—premiums	4,[illegible]
Dividends	1,[illegible]
Undivided profits	1,[illegible]
Nassau Insurance Company—premiums	4,[illegible]
Dividends	1,[illegible]
Undivided profits	1,[illegible]
Fidelity—premium	60,[illegible]
Dividends	2,[illegible]
Lafayette—dividend	7,[illegible]
Undivided profits	2,[illegible]
Kings County Fire Insurance Company—gross receipts	[illegible],111 00
Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, gross receipts	18,[illegible]
RAILROADS.	
Brooklyn City Railroad Company, gross receipts	$117,[illegible]
Wm. Richardson—Atlantic and Flatbush Railroad, gross receipts	28,101 35
GAS COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, feet manufactured	6,231,000 00
FERRY COMPANIES.	
Union Ferry Company, gross receipts	$[illegible]
RAILROADS.	
South Brooklyn and Fort Hamilton Company (two months, June to July), gross receipts	$[illegible]
Brooklyn City and Hunter's Point and Prospect Park, gross receipts	[illegible]
Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin, gross receipts	[illegible]
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, gross receipts	[illegible]
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, interest on bonds	[illegible]
Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad	[illegible]
Greenpoint Ferry Company, gross receipts	[illegible]
Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Steamboat Company, gross receipts	[illegible]
FERRIES.	
Coney Island and Shell Road and Bridge Company, six months, tolls	4,443 [illegible]
Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company, gross receipts	[illegible]
Bushwick Railroad Company, gross receipts	2,442 [illegible]
FERRIES.	
Greenpoint Ferry Company, gross receipts	14,[illegible]
Hicks-street Ferry Company, gross receipts	10,[illegible]
Broadway Railroad Company, gross receipts	[illegible]
Broadway Railroad Company, dividend	[illegible]
Broadway Railroad Company, undivided profits	[illegible]
Greenpoint and Newtown Railroad Company, gross receipts	[illegible]
Greenpoint and Newtown Railroad Company, interest and profits	[illegible]
South Side Railroad Company, gross receipts	[illegible]
GAS COMPANIES.	
Williamsburgh Gas-light Company, feet manufactured	[illegible]
Flatbush Gas Company, feet manufactured	[illegible]
Dividend	[illegible]
Union Gas-light Company, East New-York, feet manufactured	[illegible]

Receipts of the Theatres, Railroads, Stage Companies, &c., in this City—A Profitable Month.

Subjoined is a list of revenue returns obtained, Saturday, at the offices of the different assessors in this City. They show the amount of money secured by the various railroad and stage companies, theatres, &c., for the month of July:

GAS COMPANIES.	Cubic Feet.
Metropolitan Gas-light Company	16,[illegible]
New-York Oxygen Gas-light Company	[illegible]
Harlem Gas-light Company	[illegible]
New-York Gas-light Company	[illegible]
Manhattan Gas-light Company	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

RAILROADS.	Gross Receipts.
Central Park, North and East River Railroad	[illegible]
Second-avenue Railroad	[illegible]
Third-avenue Railroad	[illegible]
Sixth-avenue Railroad	[illegible]
Seventh-avenue Railroad	[illegible]
Eighth-avenue Railroad	[illegible]
Ninth-avenue Railroad	[illegible]
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad	[illegible]
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad	[illegible]
Avenue C Railroad	[illegible]
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Belt Railroad	[illegible]
Amity-street Railroad	[illegible]
Hudson River Railroad	[illegible]
New-York and Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven Railroad	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

FERRY COMPANIES.	
New-York and Brooklyn Ferry (Grand-street)	$[illegible]
Pavonia Ferry	[illegible]
Harlem Navigation Company	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.	
Central Park Garden	[illegible]
Wood's Museum	[illegible]
Booth's (close of the season)	[illegible]
Grand Opera	[illegible]
Wallack's	[illegible]
Leon's New-York Circus	[illegible]
Tivoli Concert	[illegible]
Tony Pastor's	[illegible]
Bowery	[illegible]
Bachelor's Serenades	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

STAGE COMPANIES.	
Manhattan Stage Company	[illegible]
Fifth-avenue Stage Company	[illegible]
Madison-avenue Stage Company	[illegible]
Broadway and Eighth-street Stage Company	[illegible]
Broadway and Second-street Stage Company	[illegible]
Broadway and Twenty-third-street Stage Co.	[illegible]
Lexington-av. and Thirty-second-st. Stage Co.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

LOTTERY.	
Andrew Sheehan	[illegible]

The Camp-Meeting at Jamesport.

Today the annual camp-meeting of the Long Island Conference M. E. Church commences at Jamesport. Jamesport is a beautiful village situated about five miles from Riverhead, on the Long Island Railroad, and about half a mile from Peconic Bay. The grove has been purchased by a society for the purpose of holding camp-meetings. The Committee who have had in charge the laying out of the grounds are Rev. E. P. HAGGLEY, Geo. HILL, of Riverhead, C. E. GOBBY, S. M. HALLOCK, of Cutchogue, and ADDISON BROWN, Esq., of Greenport. Most of the tabernacles and avenues have been laid out, yesterday, ready to be done before the week is completed. It is understood that immediately after the closing of camp-meeting the Committee will proceed to the completion of the grounds according to the original design. Twenty-four family tents are already up and others will be put up as fast as called for. A building 24 by 36 feet, two stories high, has been erected for the purpose of the camp. The grounds are situated only a few rods from the station, and less than half a mile from the steamer on Peconic Bay. The camp-meeting will continue about ten days. Excursion tickets at reduced rates can be had from the Long Island Railway Company for those wishing to attend the meetings. The principal attendance will consist of those residing on the eastern end of the island, although large delegations will leave Brooklyn and New-York.

German Patriotic Contributions.

Dr. FERDINAND KAPP, formerly a Commissioner of Emigration of this City, but a resident of Germany, his native country, for several months the past, in a letter to the Chicago Abendpost-Zeitung, dated Berlin, July 25, writes as follows, with regard to the patriotic subscriptions of the Germans in this country for the aid and support of the German victims of the European war:

"I am, in the present war, in favor of organized participation on the part of the Germans in America. My reasons are as follows: First, contributions of money are, for our American compatriots, the only authentic mode of protest against, in the general national and individual delicacy. Second, because there are many cases which cannot be reached by the organized help of the State Government. Third, because the war was precipitated upon us with the suddenness of a flash of lightning from a clear sky, leaving us totally unprepared, neither money nor credit, and no money for good securities had found. The bourse of Berlin after the late glorious and the declarations given by the French Ministers in June, saw prices spring up like mushrooms from the ground, the alarm bells were rung, and capital was engaged in every direction. We were stricken by the sudden crisis, however, while entirely unprepared, and the consequence was a general panic. I know millionaires to whom it has proved a loss of thousands of thalers, and a couple of thousands of thalers. The war works, of course, with double weight on the middle classes, and in consequence of the mobilization of the army the whole social machine is working with less than half its power. Nowhere is credit or money to be had, and at present there is no prospect for getting any."

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

The North German Consul-General at this port has thus far received $[illegible] in contributions from the patriotic Germans in this City, and among them are the following contributions: German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, $50,000; German Patriotic Aid Society of Hoboken, $2,100; Cincinnati Germania, $2,000; German Patriotic Aid Society of Washington, D. C., $[illegible]; Fourth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society, $[illegible]; German Patriotic Aid Society, $[illegible]; Germania Patriotic Aid Society, $[illegible]; Cora Corps, $[illegible]; German Patriotic Aid Society of New-Haven, Conn., $[illegible]; workmen of SINGER'S sewing machine manufactory, $200; Twenty-three burnt-out workmen of the Singer's manufactory at Meriden, Conn., $[illegible]; "Unity" Bowling Club, of St. Paul, Minn., $100; F. A. Lange, $[illegible]; Fr. Kapp, $[illegible]; The Consul-General sent two remittances of 50,000 Prussian thalers, ($36,000 in gold,) on the 10th inst., and of 10,000 Prussian thalers, ($7,000 in gold,) on the 19th inst. to the Central Commission at Berlin, Mr. Ed Dieterdes Lindau for the aid of wounded German soldiers and the support of German families bereaved by the war.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Aug. 21.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111½	200	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.		92½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111½	200	do.	bas. c.	92½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	112	200	do.		92½
120,000 do.	112½	1000	N. Y. C. & H. C.		95
20,000 Tenn. 6s, old	64½	10,000	do.	bas. c.	94½
30,000 N. C. 6s, old bds	42½	100	Erie R.		21½
2,000 do.	42½	100	do.		21½
20,000 do.	42	100	Lake S. & Mich.		91½
2,000 Louisiana 6s	75	100	do.		91½
14,000 Mo. State 6s	93½	100	do.		91½
1,000 Ala. Class A	102	100	do.		91½
5,000 do.	102	200	do.	bas. c.	91½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	90	100	do.		91½
1,000 Con. Pac. R. R.	91	100	Clev. & Pitts.		89
SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.					
1,000 U. P. R. R. 1st	91½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.		78½
2,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th	94	100	Chi. & Alton L.		113½
2,000 Mil. & St. Paul	90	300	Mil. & St. Paul		67
1,000 do.	90½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.		76½
2,000 N. Mex. 1st Mort. 6s	87	200	do.		76½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st	86	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.		76½
20 Ocean Bank	82	100	Pitts. & F. W. C.		155
20 Am. Ex. Bank	112	100	Pitts. & F. W. C.		155
100 Ohio & Miss.	22½	50	Gear		94½
25 Morris & Essex	99½	200	H. & St. Joseph		18
12 do.	99½	9	New-Jersey		114½
2,000 Ala. State 5s	52	100	U. S. Express		49½
1,000 do.	52	60,000	N. C. & Tenn. 6s		35½
10,000 So. Sec. 6s	65	100	Hartford & Erie		12½
50 Cent. Pac.	90	100	Hartford & Erie		12½
100 Canton Co.	61	200	L. C. & M. S. R. R.		91½
500 Pac. Mail Steam.	38	100	Ch. & N. W. R. R.		41½
100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	13½	100	Ch. & N. W. R. R.		41½
100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	13½	100	Mil. & St. P. R. R.		76½
200 Wells, F. scrip	13½	100	Ohio & Miss. R. R.		22½
600 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92½	100	N. Y. & Alton R. R.		15½
50 do.	92½	100	Col., C. & I. C. R. R.		17½
1,000 do.	92½				

MONDAY, Aug. 22—A. M.

The following summary of the Revenues and Expenses of the recent Fiscal Year 1870, is from the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just issued in compliance with the Act of 1864, and it corrects the errors in Expenditure in the internal Quarterly reports, to which we referred in our last weekly review, and places the aggregate at $309,194,069 as announced soon after the close of the year:

RECEIPTS—JULY 1, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1870.

From Customs	$[illegible]
Internal revenue	184,[illegible]
Sales of public lands	[illegible]
Miscellaneous sources	[illegible]
Official total	$411,255,477 [illegible]

EXPENDITURES—JULY 1, 1869, TO JUNE 30, 1870.

Civil and miscellaneous	$[illegible]
War Department	[illegible]
Navy Department	[illegible]
Indians and pensions	[illegible]
Interest on public debt	[illegible]
Official total	$[illegible]
Surplus revenue	$[illegible]

The fearful battle news of the week past created intense interest in mercantile and banking circles, and the confused and up to Saturday morning contradictory accounts from Berlin and Paris held the Gold Room in much suspense. The tendency, however, was to weakness, this feeling being inspired by the prevailing belief that the Prussian Army would be so decidedly victorious as to end the war in a few weeks. The general Trade of the City was active in the Dry Goods line and steady in General Merchandise. The amount of Foreign Goods upon which Customs were paid is about seven and a half million of dollars, including Goods withdrawn from Bond. The Export movement of Domestic Produce was moderate, falling nearly a third below the corresponding week of last year.

The Exports of Gold from this market fell from $2,908,000 the week before to $2,984,000 last week. The amount drawn from the Treasury in American Gold Coin, according to the weekly statement to Saturday from Washington, was $628,080, the present balance being $103,305,930, against $108,019,000 on Saturday week. The whole sum drawn since the declaration of War on the 15th July, is $10,688,000, while the shipments from this port for the same four weeks have been $18,509,000 in American Gold Coin, and $3,555,000 in other Gold and Silver not usually counted at Bank or in the Treasury. The following are the Treasury figures:

	July 15.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.
Total on hand	$113,164,000	$103,580,000	$107,305,930
For depositors	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,612,000
Gold	$93,164,000	$84,180,000	$86,693,930

The Currency balances in the Treasury on Saturday, at all the offices, were $27,807,506. The amount of Currency balances in the New-York Office were the same as on Saturday week within $240,000—so that the loss of Greenbacks as shown on the Bank return would seem to have gone to the country. The Internal Revenue receipts into the Treasury amounted, since July 1, the beginning of the new Fiscal Year, to Saturday last to $34,256,960. As only about one-half the first Quarter of the Fiscal Year has elapsed, these receipts indicate a very handsome increase over the First Quarter of last year, $40,298,859; and that Quarter showed a gain of $11,125,000 over the corresponding Quarter of 1868. The Customs Revenues deposited thus far at New-York since July 1, are $20,860,503, and at all the ports nearly Thirty millions—the proportion deposited in the New-York Office, to the whole, being 70 ⅌ cent. After the close of the present Quarter the taxes on gross receipts, on legacies and successions, and on sales other than of Tobacco, Liquors, and Wines, and also sundry small taxes in what is known as Schedule A, will cease altogether. These amount to $19,463,000 ⅌ annum, and will affect the revenues of the succeeding Quarters accordingly. The modification of the Income tax to the extent of $28,700,000 ⅌ annum, will tell upon the Third and Fourth Quarters after Jan. 1, 1871, and the modification of Special Taxes to the extent of $10,674,000, will tell upon the Fourth Quarter, after May 1, 1871. The Customs Duties on Sugars are to be reduced about one-third, and upon Coffee and Teas about two-fifths from existing rates, after Dec. 31, applicable to these articles in Bond at that date, so that the effect upon the general Customs will begin to be felt before the close of the Second Quarter. But taking into the account the steady increase of our Foreign Trade, say 7½ ⅌ cent. per annum, the whole effect of the Tariff modifications for the present Fiscal Year will be qualified to a sum not exceeding $10,000,000, if as much. We believe the Secretary now estimates for $185,000,000, as against $194,583,374 last year.

The Stock Exchange has shown no violent fluctuations in the Public Funds, although prices are ½ ⅌ cent. higher on the face of ⅌ cent. in the price of Gold. The Pacific Railway Bonds show a further improvement, and the Centrals sold yesterday as high as 95 ⅌ cent. With the exception of the half-hour's panic in the Vanderbilt Stocks early on Friday, caused by the fraudulent dispatch sent late the night before from Troy, of the sudden serious illness of Mr. VANDERBILT, at Saratoga, the Railway speculation was comparatively steady. For the most of the week the feeling was dull, but at the close there was considerable firmness shown on the whole list, and a special inclination to buoyancy in the Stocks affected by the foregoing incident.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house at this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

	Aug. 20, '70.	Aug. 13, '70.	Aug. 21, '69.
Decrease in Loans			$2,[illegible]
Increase in Specie			3,570,[illegible]
Decrease in other Legal Tenders			1,[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation			[illegible]
Decrease in circulation			[illegible]
	Aug. 20, '70.	Aug. 20, '70.	Aug. 21, '70.
National Capital	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Local Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Aug. 13, '70.	Aug. 20, '70.	Aug. 21, '69.
On deposits	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 ⅌ ct. would be	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
They hold:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	70,[illegible]	71,[illegible]	74,[illegible]
Excess	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Rate for money	[illegible] ⅌ ct.	[illegible] ⅌ ct.	[illegible] ⅌ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $8,377,794, against the total entries of $6,804,146 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $9,285,768, against $4,328,283 same week last year. The export of Specie, $2,984,697, against $422,961 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,402,001. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,312 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$[illegible]	July 18	$[illegible]
February	[illegible]	July 25	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	July 30	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	Aug. 6	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Aug. 13	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Aug. 20	[illegible]
July 9	[illegible]		
Total since Jan. 1			$[illegible]
Against the same date, 1869			[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,[illegible]

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$[illegible]	July 18	$[illegible]
February	[illegible]	July 25	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	July 30	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	Aug. 6	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Aug. 13	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Aug. 20	[illegible]
July 9	[illegible]		
Total since Jan. 1			$[illegible]
Against the same date, 1869			[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1			$17,[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$[illegible]	January	$[illegible]
February	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	March	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	April	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	June	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	July	[illegible]
Aug. 6	[illegible]	Aug. 6	[illegible]
Aug. 13	[illegible]	Aug. 13	[illegible]
Aug. 20	[illegible]	Aug. 20	[illegible]
Total 1870	$[illegible]	Total 1870	$[illegible]
Total 1869	[illegible]	Total 1869	[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

			Aug. 21, '69.
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old U. S. 6-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-Western Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The battle news of the morning was accepted as a decided Prussian victory, and the price of Gold fell from 116⅝ to 116⅜, and later in the day to 114¾ ⅌ cent., closing about 115 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were in good supply at 116⅝@116¾ ⅌ cent. sight, London, and 109⅝@109¾ ⅌ cent. sixty days. Money was easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent., although the Bank movement ran down during the week about nine and a half millions on the general Deposit average: $9,543,147. Of this sum $6,870,[illegible] was in Gold and $1,[illegible] in Greenbacks. The Bank Loans are down $2,[illegible]. While the Banks lose as above in Gold, the Treasury Office took in $8,[illegible] in Gold for Customs, and the Exports of Gold and Silver to Europe were $2,[illegible], of which $1,[illegible] was in American Gold Coin.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Public Funds and firm on the Railways, in which a strong upward turn has been made on the Vanderbilt Stocks—New-York, Central and Lake Shore. The Western list, generally, was higher than on Friday, without being at all active. The traffic reports from the lines West of Chicago continue to come in favorably. The North-west Road, in August, will probably take $150,000 more than in the same month last year.

In the Afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with the late figures of Friday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	116¼	116¾
American Gold Coin	116⅝	116⅝
Bills on London at sight	110⅝	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60½	60¾
New-York Central and Hudson	92¾	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95¾	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	95¾	96
Chicago and Rock Island	113	113¼
Illinois Western Common	88	88¼
North-Western Preferred	67¾	68
Pacific Mail Company	38	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	80¾	80¾
St. Paul Common	50¾	50¾
Lake Shore	91¾	92¼
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	22¾
New-Jersey Central	116¼	116¼
Toledo and Wabash	61¾	61¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22.

Gold receipts	$[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the Five-Twenties Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. coup., '67	[illegible]	6 ⅌ cent. coup., '67	[illegible]
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '68	[illeg

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870.

Announcements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth-st., near 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
UNDER THE PALM. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. P. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Giles and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Lewis Baker, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Malone, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Broadway, corner 23d-st.
STELLA, THE JUGGLERS DAUGHTER. Leading character by Miss Kate Ludlow.

Terms of the New-York Times.

[Payable invariably in advance, including the postage.]

DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $10
DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 8
SUNDAY EDITION, per annum 2
SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 5
Two copies, one year 9
Three copies, one year 13
An extra copy to clubs of 10 each, and a copy for each club of twenty, to the party who shall send the twenty, one year 90
WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 3
Two copies, one year 5
Three copies, one year 8
An extra copy to clubs of 10 each, and a copy for each club of twenty, to the party who shall send the twenty, one year 30
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
Daily and Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to subscribers at the lowest cash rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at their rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copy early in the day; the earlier the better. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of advertisers, subscriptions will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Paris dispatch represents the people as in a state of intense excitement on the receipt of the news from the army on Saturday night. A fierce struggle occurred for the first copies of the evening papers containing the official statement of the situation made in the Corps Legislatif, which, on being read aloud to the throng, was cheered. No bulletins from the Government had appeared for two days previous. Another proclamation has been issued by Gen. TROCHU, from which it is inferred that a siege is anticipated. He makes an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the citizens to sustain him in the government and defense of the city. On taking command of the City of Paris, it is said, Gen. TROCHU stipulated for absolute control, and it was given him. Our Paris correspondent writes that the Minister of the Interior "laughs" at the idea of the Prussians claiming a victory on the 18th. The statement of the French Minister of War that the Prussians had sustained a defeat at Jaumont is affirmed to be true. A Paris journal states that in this affair one French regiment held the Prussians in check while Marshal BAZAINE executed a flank movement, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy with great loss. In the Corps Legislatif, on Saturday, an explanation of the delay in arming the National Guard of Paris was demanded of members of the Ministry, in reply to which they asserted that in a few days more there would be 60,000 under arms, which reply was received with satisfaction. Provisions and munitions of war for six months are said to be stored in Paris. Admiral BONCIERES, in a proclamation to the sailors and marines charged with the defense of Paris, says they must be there what they were at Sebastopol. The Minister of the Interior prohibits the inhabitants from mounting on the ramparts or inspecting the works under pain of court-martial. The presence of the Emperor at Rheims is denied, but it is said preparations for his reception there were made. It is also said that he is about to return to Paris. Prince NAPOLEON has returned to the camp at Chalons, according to one Paris dispatch, while another represents that he passed through Paris on Saturday on an important mission to Italy. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM is said to be at Jaumont, and BAZAINE is reported to have decided to remain at Metz. The Empress has telegraphed to the Countess DE MONTIJO, at Madrid, that she is resigned to any fate that may befall her. The Spanish Regent, SERRANO, has telegraphed to Paris, offering the Empress shelter. The Bourse has declined in view of the proposed issue of a loan of 750,000,000 francs. Another sortie by the garrison at Strasbourg is reported to have been made, by which the besiegers were surprised, and a considerable number killed or captured. It was discovered that the Prussians had not laid siege to Schlettstadt, between Mulhouse and Strasbourg, as was reported. A strong body from McMAHON's army is moving into the Vosges, says a Paris dispatch. *Le Figaro*, of Paris, asserts that the camp at Chalons has been broken up, and that the troops that occupied it must be near the advance of the Prussian Army. This is confirmed by *Le Public*, which adds that a decisive combat is imminent, and that all rumors of BAZAINE's being surrounded in Metz are false. The battery of *mitrailleuses*, which is said to have destroyed a Prussian regiment in the recent engagement, was directed by Marshal LEBOEUF, Marshal CANROBERT is said to have behaved heroically in the battle of Doncourt, taking a position in the forward ranks and leading the charges of his troops in person. His aid, Commandant BOUSSERAND, lost an arm at the Marshal's side. The Prussians at Pont-à-Mousson are said to have demanded exorbitant requisitions from the inhabitants, compelling the 5,000 of population to feed 150,000 soldiers, according to French accounts. In Berlin it is officially stated that since the battle at Resonville, no news of importance has reached that city from the seat of war, except that the French have withdrawn their forces within the fortifications of Metz. At Resonville, the Saxon troops are said to have fought well and made many prisoners. German reports from Pont-à-Mousson say that prisoners continue to pour in. Two thousand arrived on Saturday night, with thirty-six officers, and another body arrived yesterday, with fifty-four officers, among whom was Gen. FLOGARD. A Brussels dispatch says it is believed that England and Italy, with the expected concurrence of Austria, have determined upon intervention. ....Germans expelled from France are arriving at Berlin, and reported that they were badly treated by the French.

GENERAL.

Secretary BELKNAP, of the War Department, has gone to his home in Keokuk, Iowa, where he intends to remain for some time.

At the afternoon session of the Labor Convention, at Cincinnati, on Saturday, E. P. TASWELLER, of Michigan, was elected President of the Union for the ensuing year; CONRAD KUHN, of New-York, First Vice President; Mrs. E. O. H. WILLARD, of Chicago, Second Vice President; JOHN W. BROWNING, of New-York, Secretary, and A. M. PEIRCE, of Connecticut, Treasurer. Several new resolutions were also adopted.

The survey of Blossom Rock, in the harbor of San Francisco, has been completed and work under the contract is to be proceeded with immediately.

The Georgia House of Representatives on Saturday refused to reconsider the resolution to buy the opera-house at Atlanta for a State Capitol.

A small party of French Canadians sailed for Europe, Saturday, by the steamer St. Laurent, with the intention of joining the Papal Army at Rome.

The fire in the Canada woods are increasing. A conflagration is now raging at St. Lambert. Canton's car factory, at Chateaugay, has been burned down, causing a loss of $20,000.

Several buildings of inferior value, occupied by about twenty tenants, on Third-avenue, Chicago, were burned on Saturday, involving a loss of $20,000.

All but five of the *détenus* of Col. KIRK in North Carolina have been discharged, and they are held on the affidavit of KIRK that he believes them to have been guilty of murder. The liberated prisoners are to have a "grand reception" on Thursday next.

Hon. JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, of Baltimore, died at Newport on Thursday evening last, at the age of seventy-five years.

In consequence of the prevalence of fever at Liverpool, the American Consul has telegraphed to the State Department at Washington, that he deems it his duty to suspend the issue of certificates to bills of health.

Hon. M. P. BEMUS has been nominated for Member of Assembly in the First Assembly District of Chatauqua County.

At the Labor Convention in Cincinnati, the platform as originally reported was adopted on Friday evening, as was the resolution in favor of the formation of a Labor Reform Party. Saturday morning there was an exciting discussion on the subject of Chinese immigration.

A bonded warehouse in Boston was struck by lightning, on Saturday, and set on fire. The damage was mainly by water, and amounted to $17,000.

The brig *Forest State*, on its way from Philadelphia to Bangor, Me., was sunk off Cape Cod on Saturday.

Four thousand visitors are said to have witnessed the dress-parade of the Ninth Regiment, at Long Branch, yesterday.

Gov. FENTON, Col. A. F. ALLEN, O. S. WEBBER and GEORGE W. TEW were chosen delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga, at the Second Assembly District Convention, on Saturday.

Four boys who were precipitated into the North River, yesterday, by the capsizing of their boat off Pier No. 21, were rescued from drowning by Officers GILKEN and O'BRIEN, of the Harbor Police.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, ten months of age, was dangerously scalded, last evening, at No. 74 Roosevelt-street, by his mother spilling a cup of tea upon him.

An unknown man was run over by an express train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, near Elizabeth, late on Saturday night. The engineer of the train reported that the man was staggering along the track before the engine struck him, and was evidently quite drunk, for he paid no attention to the whistle.

ANN KELLY, nine years of age, of No. 305 Monroe-street, was run over, yesterday, in Monroe-street, near Jackson, by a car of the Bell Railroad, and her left leg broken. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and CORNELIUS SIMOUX, the driver of the car, was arrested.

Paris and the Invaders.

The struggle around Metz has, meanwhile, closed, and the struggle in front of Paris has not begun. Between the acts of the tremendous historical drama, on which is concentrated the attention of two hemispheres, there is time to regard the preparations for the next and most imposing scene of any that have preceded it. Three days ago a French journal spoke of the chance of the "raw levies" of Chalons becoming the last barrier between the invaders and the gates of Paris, as a possibility to be dreaded. Today it is an accomplished fact. Whether or not the great intrenched camp on the Marne be broken up, and its occupants be advancing to resist the victorious march of the Prussians, it is clear that the capital is preparing for the worst. With provisions for six months, a Government strong enough to suppress all the elements of revolt that might fight for the enemy inside of the walls, and an enthusiastic and united body of defenders, Paris might face a siege with greater equanimity than at any other period in her history. But by a fatality as fatal as it is natural, the Parisians apparently fail to realize the full measure of their extremity. Instead of accepting the fact of BAZAINE having shut himself up in Metz as the evidence of a crushing and total defeat, the organs of public opinion maintain that he has "only changed his plans," as if the abandonment of an object for whose attainment he fought five days, losing 50,000 men in the attempt, could possibly be anything but an overpowering necessity. When the Prussians broke over the frontier a fortnight ago, the *Opinion Nationale* wrote: "To be or not to be—that is now the problem posed for France. To resolve it in her favor, she must, if necessary, employ her last man and her last crown." Today, such words, which are echoed by every newspaper in Paris, have a more vital significance, and the world awaits with breathless interest the response which will be given to them.

It is noticeable that the talk of intervention still comes from without. There is no evidence that the French people falters in its resolve to entertain no proposals of peace so long as a foreign soldier remains on French soil. How hopeless such a resolution as this is, becomes every day more manifest, and how interminable a struggle turning on such a stipulation would be, is sufficiently evident. Hitherto the campaign has been a reproduction on a larger scale of that of 1792, but with the descent into the valley of the Marne, it is to be feared the comparison will end. Then, the great defeat at Valmy, not far from Chalons, sufficed to break the victorious advance of the Prussians, and formed the first step to a counter-invasion. Now it would be madness to expect McMAHON, at the head of the reserves at Chalons, to repeat under the existing strength of the respective combatants, the exploit of KELLERMAN, and it appears highly probable that the advance of the new army into the field will merely give the Prussian commanders another chance of meeting the French forces in detail in positions where they themselves can, if necessary, be quickly reinforced from their main body, and where their opponents are effectually isolated. If the battle which impends near Vitry in Francois, at a distance of nineteen miles south-east from Chalons, prove to be as decisive a victory for the Prussians as their superior strength would lead us to expect, our regret at fresh slaughter may be tempered by the reflection that the time for intervention has at length arrived.

Words of Warning.

With an earnestness which the present aspect of Southern political opinion amply justifies, the Richmond *State Journal* renews its appeal to Northern Republicans in behalf of a policy that shall win for the party the respect and support of the intelligent and propertied classes at the South:

"We must not only appeal to our own partisans at home here to aid us all in their power by the liberality of their conduct toward the people, but we must implore our Northern brethren of the Republican Party to send their orators forth to hold—to shake them off, and keep them quiet, that they may not frighten from us all whom we are now, using our best endeavors to bring into the Republican fold. The New-York *Tribune* and the Times, and many other papers, seem to comprehend the situation; but there are others who, like some of our Republicans, cannot see beyond their own circumscribed horizon, and who, because they happen to have a majority in some small township or county, are in the habit of thinking that sufficient to carry the party through successfully all over the land. The Northern Republicans must not forget, and we trust our friends of the Press will keep the fact constantly before them, that the entire South is in danger of being lost to the Republican Party, if they persist in their denunciation and abuse of the Southern people, and in urging extreme measures against them, instead of adopting a broad national line of policy from which dead issues shall be discarded, and liberal and brotherly sentiments of forgetfulness and forgiveness of the past in both sections, shall be taught and acted upon, in the true spirit of Christian charity."

The lesson taught by North Carolina should be quite sufficient to prevent any further attempt to achieve victory at an election by the employment of military force, and the exercise of an arbitrary and unlawful power, to dispose temporarily of active opponents. The course and the fate of Gov. HOLDEN cannot be kept too constantly in view by those who have thought of invoking the help of the President, or by the President when approached on the subject. There are signs of a disposition to repeat HOLDEN's game in Florida and Texas. If the President would help the Republican Party, he will have nothing more to do with the business.

Our party managers in their dealings with the South, should now recognize the fact that their success in that section will henceforward depend upon the good will of the people. Victory must be secured at the ballot-box, if at all. Federal bayonets are as much out of place there as they would be in New-York; and the idea of seeking afresh Congressional assistance must be discarded for ever. When these features of the case shall be fully comprehended by Republican leaders in these latitudes, the wisdom of the warning that comes from the organ of Virginia Republicans will be practically acknowledged.

Wanted, Protection Against Industrial Quackery.

The abundant and economical production of good iron and steel, perhaps the most important industrial problem of the age, is embarrassed by manifold and stubborn difficulties. Many of the best deposits of ore and coal are remote from commercial and manufacturing centres. Ores differ vastly in composition, and the same mine may be free from harmful ingredients in one part, and fatally full of them in another. Thus vast and costly scientific and experimental researches into the nature and capacities of each mineral deposit become necessary. Iron and steel-working machinery are peculiarly expensive, and the constant improvement of tools and processes involves a constant reconstruction. Then the question of labor in this manufacture is peculiarly involved and unsettled. All these things and many more, both scientific and commercial, impede the progress of new inventions, but the most stubborn and annoying embarrassment that improvements have to encounter, is editorial advertising in the New-York *Tribune*.

Some months ago, this great authority on metallurgy egregiously puffed, in a leading column, the wonderful invention of a Dr. FIELD, by which all other iron and steel processes were to be superseded, by which the furnaces of Great Britain were to be shut up, and by which some of the most miraculous things unknown to science were to be performed. Among others, iron "castings" were to be made "five times as strong as those produced by the old processes"—a simple physical impossibility, which the inventor even did not attempt. The utter absurdity of the *Tribune's* representations, and the indecency of its grasp after favor and capital, simply disgusted iron masters and thus embarrassed the development of Dr. FIELD's process. It was, however, thoroughly and faithfully tried at last by the inventor himself, aided by all the skill and facilities of two of our largest iron-works, and although it had some little merit, it was of insufficient value to warrant its adoption at either of these works. In common with numerous kindred inventions—a mere flux to remove some of the impurities from iron—it has already sunk out of sight as an invention of limited utility and importance.

The *Tribune* has now fastened itself around the neck of another discovery of some promise—the use of the Codorus ore, found in Pennsylvania, in purifying iron. In its own convincing manner, it bids for the favorable consideration of the iron trade, by asserting that the standard processes are now to be "superseded." No modern iron or steel process has been superseded, heretofore, by a new discovery; they have modified and improved each other. Blooming, puddling, cementation, crucible-melting, Bessemerizing, and the Siemens-Martin and all other established processes, instead of displacing each other, are all increasing and growing up together. In many cases the new processes enlarge the field of the older ones, and in no case has any process reached perfection;—but all of them are the constant subjects of experimental improvement. This being the general law of the development of iron metallurgy, the authority quoted attempts to establish its latest speculation by promising that the general law shall now be reversed. The standard process, yet in its youth, is to be entirely wiped out by one in its infancy—by a process which, although barely developed in one town, is subject to no difficulties of varying materials and skill, but produces "a perfect steel with no risk of failure."

The good-will and confidence of manufacturers thus being secured, our contemporary proceeds to give metallurgists some information, of which one sample, we think, will answer every purpose. A perfect steel, it says, is "produced by the ordinary puddling process"—which is simply a physical impossibility. The puddling process decarburizes melted pig-iron and reduces it to a pasty ball of malleable iron. Certain grades of puddled iron are sometimes called "puddled steel" or "semi steel," but the term "steel" is universally held to apply only to a malleable product that has been cast from a liquid state, and is hence, in character and structure, essentially different from any possible product of the puddling process. Such being the actual state of the art, the *Tribune* assures railroad men and metallurgists that it is a simple process, "with which they are perfectly familiar." And, finally, in order that no single feature of the discovery may escape its handling, the *Tribune* recommends the new steel for rails, on the ground that "Col. BOYER, of Pottsville, who has no interest in this discovery, and never visited the mines till Monday," finds it to be an excellent "tool" steel. In every other rail process, the chief effort is to make the metal as unlike tool steel as possible, but then the idea of tool-steel rails is not very startling when once we have familiarized ourselves with puddling cast-steel, increasing the strength of cast-iron firebolt by a flux, and the general upsetting of our previously-acquired knowledge and devices. Seriously, American industry should be protected against the clumsy caresses of its friends.

What is Bogus Masonry?

One JOHN STEPHENSON has been arrested on a charge of swindling. That of itself is not a very remarkable occurrence. But the alleged swindling consists in initiating one DAVID ERLICH into the mysteries of Freemasonry, with the help of a "lodge" which is described as bogus—the said ERLICH paying a small fee for the privilege.

The books describe Freemasonry as "a system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols." A Masonic lodge is not Masonry. The question is, then, what is bogus Masonry? Is it bogus morality, or bogus allegory, or bogus symbols? This is the question which determines whether the inquisitive ERLICH has or has not been swindled, and it is the question which STEPHENSON is entitled to have answered. If he and his brethren taught the true Masonic morality, expounded the true Masonic allegory, and familiarized the novice with the true Masonic symbols—then, clearly, there has been no swindling. Whether the ceremony took place in a barn, or in a garret, or in a tavern parlor, or in a regular lodge-room, with or without the traditional goat, is immaterial to the issue. The whole thing turns upon the genuineness of the instruction given, not upon the business relationship of the so-called lodge to the Grand Lodge of this or any other country.

Who, then, shall decide what is the true Masonry and what is the bogus? We have heard of Masonic officials who "worked" with the aid of the hapless MORGAN, and others who relied upon the infidel CARLILE; and we dare say there are thousands who know all about Masonry as explained by RICHARDSON. Is not STEPHENSON entitled to put in these authorities as evidence? May he not insist upon giving the signs, the password, the "grips" of the various degrees? What is to hinder him from telling the particulars of the business, from that of the "entered apprentice" upward? The Grand Secretary or the Grand Master proclaims him "bogus." Well, the Grand Secretary must be put into the witness-box and compelled to tell all about it. Only thus can justice be done in the premises. The mere declaration that STEPHENSON's Masonry is bogus, amounts to nothing. The Grand Secretary or the Grand Master or somebody else may be required to tell wherein is the difference between what is alleged to be bogus and what is upheld as true. Judge SCOTT, as a "Worshipful Master," cannot be allowed to decide the case. The public must be the judge in a matter of such transcendent interest and importance. We look for an excitement that has not prevailed since the days of MORGAN.

The Strength of Parties.

A great deal has been said during the last few months, by our political opponents, as to the waning strength of the Republican Party, and the corresponding growth of the Democracy. The subject has been dwelt upon so steadily, and has been made the occasion of so much bold assertion, that many credulous Republicans have accepted the statement as true, without due reflection or inquiry as to the alleged causes which have produced the change. Very many of them have meekly conceded that a general Republican defeat is impending in the approaching elections, and that a reorganization of the party is essential to its future success.

A careful survey of the political situation in all the States fails to convince us that any such marked change in the relative strength of the two parties has taken place. The leading principles on either side have not been essentially changed—except, perhaps, that the Democratic Party finds itself the unfortunate possessor of "dead" issues, which its more influential journals are seeking to cast off in order to take up "live" ones. The organization of the party at the North is, however, in no respect stronger or more popular than it was last year, or in 1868; it occupies a no more exalted position, and has in no respect atoned for its mistakes during the war. At the South, it is true, political affairs are in a somewhat different situation, and the Republican Party has lost strength, but not to the extent that is reported.

The grave mistake in policy which was committed in Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina, of attempting to control the administration of political affairs by arbitrary class legislation and by actual force, undoubtedly had an unfavorable effect upon all the Southern States. For a time, and while reconstruction was incomplete, the Southern Democrats were restrained from open opposition by considerations of prudence; and it is but natural, now that the last State is formally restored, that they should resent what they conceive to be their political wrongs, by voting against the party which inflicted them. It is not claimed, however, that the Democratic Party can make any serious inroad upon the vote of the freedmen. That class have been thoroughly organized during the last three years, and perfectly understanding their true political position, they will prove faithful to the Republican Party.

At the South, then, our chances largely depend upon the adoption of a moderate, conciliatory course on the part of Northern Republicans, and upon the nomination of candidates whose character commends them to the resident population. At the North we apprehend that the Republican Party will maintain itself far more stoutly, and that there will be very little, if any, change in the aggregate representation in Congress, or in the results on the State tickets. As yet there has been no reliable indication of a different result. The recent canvasses in Connecticut and Oregon possessed very little significance. They occurred at a season when it is always difficult to rouse enthusiasm; but as the weeks elapse, and the campaigns of all the other States come to be organized, there is more likelihood that the Republicans will be roused from the political apathy which seems to have settled over them, to a demonstration that no material change has taken place in the strength of the two parties.

If our opponents are sincere in their assertions, why should they manifest so much trepidation with reference to the operation of the new Naturalization law in this State? If they are so confident of a large majority in New-York, why not consent to an honest election? It is clearly an admission of weakness when we find the most prominent Democratic organs gravely discussing the advisability of dividing the elections in order to evade a Federal law.

We caution our Republican friends against being misled by the supposition that any great popular reaction is going on in favor of the Democratic Party. To dispel the delusion with regard to this alleged popular reaction, we advise our Republican friends to look about them, and they will soon find that there is little or no foundation for their apprehensions.

Our Continental Wanderers.

Little as the great struggle now proceeding in Europe affects our home affairs, there is a large class of Americans with whose domestic arrangements it has interfered in the most arbitrary and unlooked for manner. No more do the landlords of Rhineland welcome with genial smiles, and not wholly disinterested courtesies, the wanderers who were wont to alight at their doors. "Unter den Linden," though still free to all, is no longer the resort of idle visitors, strolling beneath the shady limes, for the mere purpose of seeing and being seen. Terribly in earnest, grave even while exultant, are the faces one there meets, and the tourist feels that a pleasure-seeker is out of place. In "La Belle France" matters are even worse. Paris, the beautiful, Paris, the one spot which represents Europe to the American mind, is now the scene of passions which, under conditions that may have arisen before these lines are in the reader's hands, threaten to burst forth in revolution, terminating in a carnival of blood.

While we cannot but sympathize with such of our countrymen as are thus deprived of promised pleasure, we would remind the traveling public that there is yet much to be seen in other lands than sunny France or beer-loving Deutchland; and that there are capitals worth visiting besides Rome and Florence, the roads to which are so materially obstructed by warlike demonstrations. How many, for instance, have visited that wonderful city, erected by the fiat of an autocrat, upon a spot which, a Russian writer declared, God and Nature prohibited from being inhabited? Golden-domed St. Isaac's and the needle-spired Dom Petropauloki are worth looking at, even to the man who has seen Trinity Church and Mr. STEWART's uptown store. The hundred isles off Stockholm, and the palaces of that charming capital, have attractions which, if inferior to the sights and scents of Cologne, are not to be despised. To say nothing of London and Liverpool, of rustic Devonshire, of picturesque Wales and the desolate but interesting "black country" of England, the tourist has in Scotland a land of beauty and romance to which few are superior. Every step he takes reveals some fresh object of historical interest, some scene immortalized in legendary lore, some new beauty to the eye which finds in majestic scenery a source of delight and gratification. Nor is the Emerald Isle, with its varied and beautiful scenery, to be left out. Nothing, besides, would so tend to lead to a right understanding of actual affairs in that country as personal visits by those who have money to expend and leisure to bestow on getting at the bottom of questions possessing great interest for American citizens.

The fact is—and this is the moral it is desirable to enforce—there is among Americans far too great a compliance with customs in "doing the Continent," to the neglect of much that would be useful and interesting, but which lies a little way off the beaten track. The citizen tourist is getting as bad as the traditional John Bull who, with his wife and family, "did" the Rhine annually because it was fashionable, and, after undergoing a process of continuous discomfort for two months, returned to his domestic hearth with but one idea added to his intellectual stock—that foreigners were fools. If the temporary interruption to travel now existing results in breaking up some of this "follow-the-leader" touring, it will at least have done us some good. If it lead our foreign-going citizens to visit lands hitherto omitted from their programme, and so to exercise their minds upon social conditions a little more important than Paris and Parisian life and manners, it will have done more.

The Lower Bay Nuisance.

The daily accumulation of dead animals in a large City like New-York is much greater than most people imagine, and the removal of their carcasses is a matter of great sanitary importance. About five years ago the City entered into a contract with the Long Island Bone Company, by which the latter agreed to collect and remove without the City limits all animals which might die therein during the ten years the contract was to continue. This agreement was subsequently transferred to the New-York Rendering Company, whose establishment was at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street. As the bones, hides and tallow of horses and other animals which usually die in the City have a tangible value, the business of the Company consisted in rendering or boiling down the carcasses so as to make the salable parts available. The process of fat boiling, however, is productive of most disagreeable and unwholesome odors, and those residing in the vicinity of Thirty-eighth-street and the North River were naturally anxious to get rid of the noxious establishment, regardless of consequence. The aid of the Board of Health was accordingly invoked, and the Company were compelled to discontinue the business of rendering.

But although the Company was forbidden to boil down animals within the City limits, its contract to remove dead animals still remained in force. One section of this agreement provided that if the contractors fail to fulfill any of its stipulations, the work might be done by others at their expense. Here was a dilemma: the animals must be removed, but no fires could be kindled beneath the rendering vats. But the contractors did not long remain in doubt as to their course. They had agreed to remove the animals outside of the City limits, and they would do it. The Lower Bay was outside the City limits, so they determined to collect the animals as heretofore, but to simply skin them and then throw their carcasses in the waters of the Lower Bay!

This was a solution of the difficulty, so far as the contractors were concerned, but it was the beginning of troubles for the residents along the Long Island shore, in the vicinity of Bath and New-Utrecht, and the opposite side of Staten Island. The surface of the Bay in front of their houses is at times thickly studded with dead dogs and horses, in all states of decomposition, and the air is made loathsome with the odors emanating from them. Carcasses are constantly being washed ashore, so that in some instances families are reported to have been compelled to leave their homes on account of the nuisance. The Board of Health has been again implored to put a stop to to this outrageous conduct on the part of the contractors, but as the Board has no power to act outside the Metropolitan limits, it has not as yet been able to afford any relief. Many of the inhabitants of Long Island who are suffering from this cause threaten to take the law into their own hands, and to restrain the Company by violence if the authorities cannot protect them. That the nuisance is all but intolerable, no one who has recently made a trip down the bay will deny. Indeed, in some instances, the decaying carcasses are seen floating about the City docks. The only question seems to be who has jurisdiction in the matter, and it is one that should be speedily answered.

Dr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, formerly one of our Commissioners of Emigration, is a witness whose testimony as to the aspect of financial matters in Germany should not be wholly devoid of weight in Wall-street. His words should hold in check the rosy representations of those among us who believe, or pretend to believe, that there is no cloud in the financial sky. Writing from Berlin, he declares that it is "difficult and almost impossible to get cash money for good securities and bonds." "Nowhere," he says, "is credit or money to be had, and at present there is no prospect for getting any." The immediate object of Dr. KAPP is to stimulate subscriptions in this country in aid of the German cause, but his statements have a much wider significance.

The Republican State Committee of New-Jersey remind the Republicans of the State that if they hope to rescue it from Democratic control they must bring intelligent, energetic and unselfish effort to bear upon the approaching campaign. Unselfishness is less frequently heard of in political management than vigor and intelligence, but it is quite as essential to enduring success. Partisan hacks and traders may have their uses,—though we confess we don't know what these uses are; but the aid they render is trifling compared with the injury they inflict. They are as a millstone, tied to the party's neck. Following out the idea, the New-Jersey Committee recommended that only the "ablest and most tried and faithful men be selected as standard-bearers"—nominating them "not to serve personal ambitions or private ends, but the general welfare of the State and the party." How would our fussy City politicians like the application of this test?

That is a funny organization of which Mr. CLAPP, the Public Printer at Washington, is the President. Its professed purpose is to superintend the collection and expenditure of contributions connected with the Full campaign,—and to do it, of course, in the Republican interest. The initial resolution approves of voluntary contributions as more beneficial than a system of arbitrary assessments, but at the same time denounces as unworthy of "party favor and support"—that is, we suppose, continuance in office—office-holders who do not contribute liberally to the cause. In what respect do "voluntary contributions," which are thus exacted, differ from "arbitrary assessments?" However disguised, this practice of enforcing contributions from every clerk in the employment of the Government is scandalously bad. So long as it continues we cannot wonder at incompetency and rascality in office.

Of all the anti-Chinese agitators, those of San Francisco are alone consistent. In the Atlantic States, the prevention of Chinese immigration is advocated by men who insist that Americans shall have free access to China, and recognized rights when they get there. In California, on the contrary, the exclusion of Chinese is associated with a demand for the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty. This is as it should be. We cannot object to Chinamen coming here, while American merchants go to China and reside there. There are two sides to the policy of non-intercourse,—both barbarous, yet each the logical accompaniment of the other. Of course, Ex-Gov. SEWARD will write another letter,—this time championing a general policy of non-intercourse.

Alabama Republicans pride themselves, not unreasonably, upon the improvement of the credit of their State since reconstruction took it out of Democratic hands. "The bonds of Alabama," remarks the party organ published at Montgomery, "which were easily depressed to 60 while the post-bellum Democracy held sway have under two years of Republican control reached figures sometimes above and never below par." Ex-Gov. OGLESBY asserts that in South Carolina Republican rule is similarly justified. "This same party," he says, "wherever may have been its extravagance or improvidence, has raised the market value of the bonds of the State from twenty-six cents in January, 1868, to about ninety cents at the present time." Now, as the credit of a State subsists so much of its prosperity as is contingent upon the action of the local Government, we submit that these facts speak eloquently in praise of reconstruction.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* commends to the natives in England the example of the natives in India, who are instituting reforms in regard to the cost of their marriage ceremonials. Extravagance in that particular is not confined either to India or England. We see a great deal too much of it in America. "One caste, the Kayattes, is stated to have become convinced of the folly of the practice, and have fixed a maximum which in future is not to be exceeded." It will be some time, we fear, before New-Yorkers are as wise as the Kayattes. Certain it is, however, that there would be more marriages if economical habits before and after rendered marriage a less expensive luxury.

Even from Tennessee comes evidence that the reign of partisan fury draws to a close. The Knoxville *Chronicle*, whose Radicalism cannot be questioned, and whose utterances reflect the opinion of the most thoroughly Republican section of the State, counsels the abandonment of irritating tactics in the approaching campaign. "Is it not time," asks the *Chronicle*, "that man's reason should be appealed to, instead of their passions and prejudices?" The query has a special fitness in Tennessee, where the animosities engendered by the war have colored legislation and politics to an extent that is probably paralleled only in Missouri. But it applies with more or less force to every Southern State. In all, the time has come when epithets must give place to argument,—defamation and proscription to generosity and conciliation.

There is something almost ludicrous in the frequency and minuteness with which Washington correspondents chronicle the progress that is being made in the preparation of the bonds authorized by the Funding bill. We are enlightened upon the subject as solemnly as though funding the debt were at this moment a feasible thing. Whatever the Secretary of the Treasury may have supposed when the scheme was before Congress, the Franco-Prussian war renders the idea of its early application hopeless. If the German and Paris bankers who were cited as eager to take a four per cent. bond, ever had an existence, it is quite evident that now they can do nothing. The part of wisdom would seem to be, then, to allow the whole subject to sleep until the return of more propitious times. Nothing is gained by talking continually of what cannot at present be accomplished.

We allow a well-informed Boston correspondent to sketch the character and present the claims of the third-party ticket which has been nominated in Massachusetts in the interest of Prohibition. If, as seems not improbable, WENDELL PHILLIPS, as the head of the ticket, be also taken up by the anti-coolie class and the labor reformers generally, it cannot be doubted that he will make a vigorous fight and poll a by no means contemptible vote. What good will be thereby effected, it is not so easy to discover. The Republican vote proper will be weakened, since the majority of Prohibitionists in the State are Republicans; and thus the party whose record indicates its fitness and power as a reforming agency will suffer in its general capacity for local usefulness at the hands of professed friends. Mr. PHILLIPS is consistent: he has never sided the Republican cause. But what shall be said of the Republicans who now help him to injure it?

The Free Methodists—An Exposition of Their Views.

The Free Methodists, a sect entirely distinct from the Methodist Episcopal Church, have published the following manifesto of their tenets:

Free Methodists are devoted to the promotion of pure Bible religion—the promulgation of pure Bible truth. Free Methodists are opposed to slavery, manifest in all its forms. Free Methodists are opposed to balls, lotteries, oyster suppers, fashionable parties, &c., gotten up to obtain money for religious purposes. The appeal should be to man's moral sense and not to his love of carnal pleasure. Free Methodists are opposed to the erection of costly and ornamental churches, with sold or rented pews for the accommodation of the rich, to the inevitable exclusion of the poor, to whom the Gospel is specially sent. Free Methodists are opposed to costly and ornamental dress, furniture and equipage, as being opposed to the plainness and simplicity required by the Christian religion. Free Methodists are opposed to worshiping God by proxy, as is attempted to be done in churches that give their singing into the hands of a few trained performers. Free Methodists are opposed to the substitution of reading for preaching, and its usual accompaniment of standing for sitting in time of prayer. Free Methodists are opposed to secret lodges, for moral or benevolent purposes, as it believes, in the words of Jesus, that "whatsoever doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God." Free Methodists are opposed to intemperance in all its forms and phases, and in favor of the enactment of a most stringent prohibitory liquor law. Free Methodists are opposed to the pernicious literature of our time embodied in novels and the various publications designed to feed and develop the evil propensities of human nature, which is flooding the land and infecting our people, especially the young, with its deadly miasmatic influence. Free Methodists are opposed to ministers leading it over God's heritage, (1 Pet., v., 3,) or over one another; are in favor of ministerial equality, and opposed to the forms that a certain class or order in the ministry has, by divine right, the exclusive power of ordination; but believe that different offices may obtain among the ministry as present need for the general good of the Church after godly deliberations in her general gatherings.

The Erie Canal—Proposed to Purchase an Extension.

The Erie *Dispatch* of the 19th says: "A number of capitalists, coal-mine owners and iron manufacturers, held a meeting in this city, on Thursday, to mature plans for the purchase of the Erie Extension Canal. Many of the gentlemen present are owners of mines and furnaces in the Chenango Valley, and are interested in the canal shipments of coal and ore to and from this city. It is understood that the meeting was unanimous that the canal should be maintained as at present. The office of the General Agent, as to assessment, is said to have been to discourage the building of boats, hoating men being indisposed to met the capital necessary for larger craft. The canal is in great need of repair at this time. A proposition was submitted to Gen. EMORY, by the river stockholders, for the purchase of the entire canal property. The General holds it under advisement and it is expected an answer will be returned in a few days."

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Completeness of the Organization—Its Numerical Strength—Sketches of the Principal Commanders.

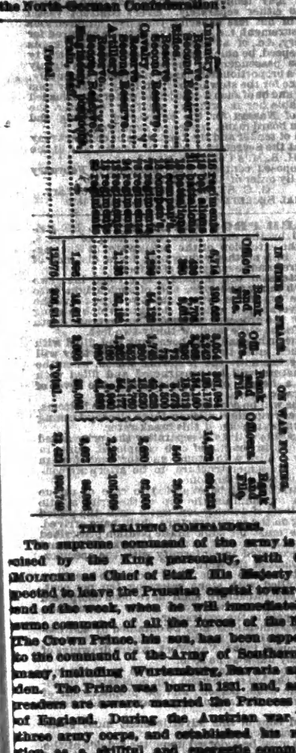
From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, July 25, 1870.

There had been much speculation in regard to the numerical strength of the contending armies. In order that you may possess reliable information, I have copied the inclosed statement from an official source, published by Dr. Engel, the chief of the Statistical Bureau at Berlin. There cannot be any doubt as to the authenticity of these figures. It will be seen that in time of peace the army of the North German Confederation numbers eight corps. The War Department has, consequently, a mobilization task to perform, when, at the first, was only the number has to be raised three-fold. And yet, so perfect and methodical are all arrangements, that the operation can be accomplished with the greatest ease, and at a few days' notice. Nearly four hundred thousand men have already been mobilized and drafted into the ranks, while one hundred thousand remain within Northern provinces, in readiness to reinforce Hanover, Hesse, &c. The remaining portion is fast pouring in at the various depots, and, on Aug. 5, all is expected to be in complete order. Assuming that such rule things prevail throughout Germany, it must be admitted that the military organization, formed on paper, is complete. The question may be likened unto the performance of a most wonderful conjuration, the effects of which are so well timed and so perfect as to ensure the utmost safety and precision. The fullest accurate response that everything be dovetailed in a manner to meet all possible consequences, and to guard against confusion.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Without having recourse to extreme measures, and without the necessity of pushing with extraordinary efforts, there will be 400,000 men under arms in less than twenty days from the declaration of war. These forces are divided into twelve army corps, each numbering 40,000 combatants. The following is a tabular statement of the numerical strength of the forces of the North German Confederation:



THE LEADING COMMANDERS.

The supreme command of the army is exercised by the King personally, with Count MOLTKE as Chief of Staff. His Majesty is expected to leave the Prussian capital towards the end of the week, when he will immediately assume command of all the forces of the North. The Crown Prince, his son, has been appointed to the command of the Army of Southern Germany, including Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Baden. The Prince was born in 1831, and, as your readers are aware, married the Princess Royal of England. During the Austrian war he led three army corps, and established his reputation as a skilful and energetic commander. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, a nephew to the King, was born in 1828, and is generally considered the best chief of a Prussian officer. He commanded in the war against Denmark, and subsequently led three army corps against the Austrians in 1866. He will probably assume supreme command of all the guards and other crack corps operating in Rhenish Bavaria. The improved tone prevalent in the Prussian Army of the present day is mainly ascribed to the assiduous labors of this Prince. He has done much, it is said, to alleviate the relative position between officers and men, and consequently he is looked upon by all as a general favorite.

COUNT VON MOLTKE.

But the leading spirit of the army—the "*Deus ex machina*"—is Count MOLTKE. He was born in 1800, but at the first glance, neither his looks nor his deportment seem to betray him, and a casual observer certainly would give him no more than fifty years. I had the good fortune of being his *vis-à-vis* at dinner for two consecutive days. It is needless to say that etiquette forbids "interviewing" in this part of the world. Moreover, any attempt in that direction would have proved, under the existing circumstances, a dead failure, inasmuch as his reticence has become almost a byword. Although like many other great generals, Count MOLTKE is little inclined to be talkative, he is considered as one of the greatest strategists in Prussia. I had the fullest opportunity of closely observing and minutely scrutinizing this great man, and I confess I was literally charmed. The mien of modesty and his retiring manner was extremely winning. In my perambulations through the world, I have often had occasion to observe and even to admire the calm and apparent unconcerned manner displayed by great heroes or prominent statesmen. But on further examination, I have invariably been doomed to disappointment. Simplicity turned out, as it were, merely a matter of education; the taciturn and retiring demeanor proved to be the result of numerism. In fact, I had to learn that these men thought and felt like other mortals. But I was forcibly impressed that this must be otherwise with Count MOLTKE, and I was irresistibly reminded that no man was ever great without some degree of divine inspiration—"Nemo vir magnus sine afflatu aliquo divino unquam fuit."

Persons who hesitate to believe that Prussia is fully prepared to meet the dangers of the impending struggle, will find in the mien and deportment of Count MOLTKE unmistakable evidence that nothing has been neglected to render the position of his country invincible. They will find that he carries with him the conviction that his army is unconquerable. All that foresthought and human skill can devise, has been provided for. He is contented to leave the rest to the Lord of Hosts.

LUPUS.

TURKISH NEUTRALITY.

(The Sublime Porte and the War—Military and Naval Preparations.

From the Levant Herald.

Though the policy of absolute neutrality, which we predicted on Monday to indicate as the only one for the Porte during the coming struggle, was almost a matter of conviction with us, yet a statement to Aali Pasha, the last week, authoritatively from an authoritative source, that this has already been unanimously decided upon by the Divan, a special Council of the Ministers was first held at the pied of the Grand Vizier, and another at the palace under the personal presidency of the Sultan, at which, besides the Seraskier, several high military officers attended. In the second it was decided to place the army on a footing of entire readiness, and to call out the reserves of the first class. The latter measure will raise the available military force of the country to 200,000 men, which can be in a few weeks be further increased to 400,000 by mobilizing the second class. The reserves from the Old Ottoman Empire are to be called out at once armed with breech-loaders. The field artillery, too, is to be immediately reinforced by 300 GATLING's (*mitrailleuses*), the contract for which was signed by the agent of the American manufacturer only a few days ago. The cavalry will be the least to be improved upon. Men, but in remounts are likely to be facilitated, completed; and, altogether, within six or eight weeks the Porte will be in a position to make its neutrality respected—come persuasion or pressure from what side it may. In the ultimate event it would also be entitled to a contingent of 10,000 men from the Khedive, a force which, in the hands of his Highness' American officers, would probably be as efficient as any of its size at the command of the Government. The navy is at the same time to be put into an effective state, and, as a first step towards this, an iron-clad squadron, consisting of two heavy frigates and three corvettes, is at once to proceed on a cruise to the Archipelago, under the command of Admiral IBRAHIM PASHA. The other ships in the Bosphorus will take towards their full service complement of men and stores, with a view to possible bad weather from the north.

THE BATTLE OF WISSEMBOURG.

Particulars of the Engagement—An English and a French Account.

The correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from Mayence under date of Aug. 4, closes his letter with the following description of the battle of Wissembourg, having obtained his information, as he says, from both German and French soldiers who were engaged in the contest:

Wissembourg is a little town of 4,000 inhabitants, situated upon the Lauter, at the edge of the French frontier. It is a station upon the railway from Strasbourg to Mannheim. It is generally marked upon maps as a fortified town, but this is an error. The Wissembourg lines still exist, but are unarmed and are in a state of ruin. These lines were constructed by Marshal VILLARS in 1706, during the Spanish War of succession. The town is not that they are not at present armed in that small place. Had there been many guns in position, they must, of course, have fallen into their hands. Between Wissembourg and the Rhine the country is nearly a dead flat. In the hot, humid air it breaks up into hills, among which the Lauter, which skirts Wissembourg, is a sluggish stream, has its source. The hill on the right, by the left it is called Geisberg, though it is not marked by that name in the maps I have by me.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday, a French division connected at Weissenburg, attacked from Wissembourg and Lauterbourg the Twelfth and Fifth and Eleventh Corps of the Prussian Army which were stationed in or near Bergzabern in the Landau road. Here the fight raged with the greatest fury. Every orchard, every dwelling was contested with the most extreme obstinacy. The French attack, not sometimes, the Prussian ranks at short distance; but I have not been able to hear whether the information was brought into action, or, if so, with what effect. The contest was a most obstinate one; the French claim that they were getting around, while the Prussians admit the heavy loss. At this time the Crown Prince appeared with the second Bavarian corps d'armée down behind the hill of Geisberg, probably as far as the village marked on the map as Lank, which is about two miles distant from, and a mile to the south of Wissembourg. Following the Lank-Wissembourg road they crossed over Geisberg, entering upon the outskirts of Wissembourg, capturing some 300 prisoners, the French tents and stores, and then attacked the French in the rear, these being, therefore, taken between two fires. Although taken by surprise, the French appear to have defended themselves with extreme gallantry, and entirely out of gun range of the position, with the single exception of one gun, of which the horses were killed. The Prussian officers speak in terms of high admiration of the gallantry of their enemies, and then return the compliment, speaking with special laudation of the Bavarian troops. But the story cannot be true, I think, that the Bavarians count in time of battle, put on the helmet, prince's mask, of blackened on its face, and, if at once a save, is at times less female. It is at least the connected story which I have set down a variety of statements. I admit that there is a weak point. It is difficult to see how the French, caught in so complete a trap, extricated themselves with that loss of men, or, supposing they did so, how they let so many prisoners and so far quite. Supposing the road to their right they would have an road crossing the Lauter east they reached Lauterbourg, close to the Rhine, a distance of seven or eight miles from Bergzabern, and which a beaten army could hardly accomplish in the face of a vastly more numerous foe, in about the length of time of prisoners. The most probable explanation appears to me that the Prussians, coming down from Geisberg, kept to the left of Wissembourg, and that the French remaining in Wissembourg kept them at bay until the French General was able to throw back his left wing to cover the line of retreat for his right and centre. Had the French left wing in reality not have fallen into the hands of the Bavarians until the French had passed through it. This, supposing the other portion of the narrative to have been correctly stated, would appear to have been the most probable course of events.

In respect to the number of troops engaged, except as to the second fact that the French were far the more numbered, it would be difficult to form an opinion. The French force was stated at 35,000, but I have no means of judging of the accuracy of the statement. Upon the Prussian side, according to their own telegrams, three corps d'armée were engaged. The peace footing of each corps d'armée may be put roughly at 40,000 men, the war footing at 50,000, with the addition of the Landwehr regiments. At present I may be assumed that the strength of each corps is 30,000 men; but at the same time it is not probable that the whole force of each corps was engaged. It only left the strength of each corps was brought into action we should have a total of 45,000 men, in addition to which we know that a portion of the Guard was engaged, and the telegram mentioning that the First Regiment of the Guard as having specially suffered. Making, therefore, every possible deduction, it is evident that the Prussians must have had a force engaged at least double that of which the French division is estimated. The action, therefore, although an unmitigated French defeat, cannot be considered as anything but creditable to French valor. All this is of course dependent upon the accuracy of the reports upon which my account of the battle is founded. At any rate, the accuracy of the Crown Prince appears to have been brilliant, and it appears probable that the news comes in that the fighting continues today; that the Prussians are following up their success of yesterday, and that MCMAHON's divisions are in full retreat upon Sarreguemines. It is to be stated that the wounded in the next train will be the first victims of today's battle, which, I hear, is raging near Forbach, between Forbach and Saarbrück. The French, at Wissembourg as being only partially fortified, being surrounded only by some works which are connected with the lines of the Lauter, which seven or eight miles north of Lauterbourg, and forms a gorge which opens into the Rhenish plains to the south, and to the Vosges to the west. About two and one-half miles to the west, upon the road to Bitsche, is the hill called the Pigeonnier, which rises about 60 metres above the level of the sea, and about 700 above the level of the valley of the Lauter, upon the banks of which Wissembourg is built. The ground from Wissembourg to this peak for about half a mile rises gently, and then suddenly, at the base, to the right which the road from Bitsche enters the valley, and then ascends steeply. The road from the Col du Pigeonnier to Climbach runs through a woody country, easily defended, crosses the forest of Mundat, and after running rather more than a mile beyond reaches the little village of Climbach, which lies about 50 metres above the sea level. The road then descends for upward of a mile to Lembach, where the elevation does not exceed 200 metres. It passes through the forest of Kaisersthal, running in a small valley, and terminating at Gimbach, about forty kilometres distant from Wissembourg. The French stated that "a French column, 12,000 strong, made a vigorous resistance offered to the attack upon Wissembourg by the Prussian Army, wrote off immediately to reassure his relations of his safety. His letter, written in haste at the close of the engagement, confirms in every point the official telegram of the 6th of August:

"The Prussians had massed their troops in the small forest, which runs near the source of the Lauter, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains. They had numerous regiments (*schelonnés*) between Landau and Bellighelm. For several days previously spies employed to reconnoitre had entered Wissembourg. It was in front of the town that the action was fought. The three regiments of the division of Gen. Douay, although very inferior in numbers (being about one to twelve,) offered a protracted and heroic resistance to the bulk of the Prussian Army whose battalions, decimated by our bullets, were constantly replaced by fresh troops. Not being in sufficient force to repulse them completely, it became necessary to retreat. The fierce conflict, in return, gradually toward the Col du Pigeonnier, in order to prevent the enemy from seizing the only passage of the Vosges which leads to Bitsche upon the other slope of those mountains. An impregnable citadel stands upon a rock, which commands the town of Bitsche. I do not yet know the exact number of the killed and wounded. It is, therefore, better to say nothing on that subject or to say that I may not exaggerate or diminish the true figures. But we have to deplore the loss of our brave Gen. BONAY (AUM.) which was revenged. I can assure you, by the heavy losses which the Prussians have to deplore. Another consolation, and consolatory of our chancerie inflicted upon the enemy. It is a curious, but and coincidence, that the 6th of August was the 38th day of our General on April. We could not take cannon was captured by the enemy. The fellow ing was

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sanitary Condition of the Metropolis—An Insight Into the Manner of Conducting the Bureau of Inspection of the Board of Health.

The recent reports of yellow fever in Philadelphia, received from infected Southern ports, and Asiatic cholera along the shores of the Black Sea, in conjunction with the unparalleled heat of the present Summer, make it a matter of decided interest to the citizens of New-York to understand the actual sanitary condition of the Metropolis, and the measures taken by the authorities to avert the scourge of epidemic sickness. The crowded ranks of tenement-houses on the East side, the constant influx of immigrants, with enfeebled frames, penetrated by heat, confinement, and bad diet, a most fickle climate, in which the thermometer often varies twenty degrees in twenty-four hours, are a few of the sanitary influences which render New-York peculiarly assailable by the dread visitor from the Ganges, the yellow fever, which had its birth in the pestiferous swamps of the Rio Grande.

In now constituted the Board of the Health Department of the City consists of four Commissioners proper, two of whom must be physicians, one of the Police Board of Health, and the Health Officer of the Port. There are four bureaus in the Department, viz., a Sanitary Permit Bureau, a Bureau of Street Cleaning, the Bureau of the Registrar of Records, and the Bureau of the City Chemist. To the last bureau especially is confided the important trust of maintaining the health of the City at the highest standard by removing all known unsanitary influences, and determine the cause of live in accordance with the laws and rules of hygiene. The City Sanitary Inspector, who is likewise the Sanitary Superintendent, acts in accordance to the terms of the new code just published, a structural change from that in force ten years ago in the City of New-York. The object of this provision is to insure a fuller official acquaintance with the abuse of his professional duties, but of the past and actual sanitary condition of the City. Dr. Morris, the present incumbent, has been an important and laborious member for which his extended knowledge of all matters appertaining to hygiene, and his practical acquaintance with the workings of American and European Boards of Health, eminently fitted him. Under him are ten Health Inspectors and fifteen Assistant Health Inspectors, assigned to a corresponding number of districts, whose duty it is to work eight hours a day inspecting nuisances and reporting them. All complaints and reports are taken twice a week to the Central Office and placed in the hands of Dr. Morris, who is then to determine whether the complaint is valid and affords just grounds for action. Orders are issued to the offenders on Inspector's report, and not the least of Dr. Morris' labors is to reinspect all places throughout the City which are considered of questionable salubrity. The inspection of tenement-houses is one of the principal duties of health officers, for on the proper sanitary condition of those teeming hives of the humanity the health of the City mainly depends. An average of twenty tenement-houses a week are inspected by each officer, and unless their condition accord fully with the requirements of the law, a complaint is made, the owner notified, and the requisite changes ordered. If in the promptness with which these notices are served upon owners and the persistency with which they are urged to comply with the law, that the Bureau of Inspection especially distinguishes itself. Once a nuisance is discovered, there is no abatement of effort till its removal is effected, and if the property, with reference to filthiness, built or conducted in violation of law, may, in a great measure, be attributed our immunity from epidemic this Summer. Shanties, sunken lots, privies, cess-pools, defective sewers, contagious diseases, fat-rendering establishments, cellars and basements, factories and workshops, stables, markets, &c., are the offenders, which besides tendency to disease, attract the attention of the tireless custodian of the public health. The great mass and variety of business which these inspections, complaints and reports entail led at first to almost inextricable confusion, and were it not for the close supervision and assiduous application to those numberless details on the part of the clerk, Mr. JAMES R. GRISWOLD, the wheels of the machinery would speedily clog. The action of the Bureau of Inspection with reference to contagious disease has been attended, so far, with the happiest results. At the beginning of this year the City was threatened with an epidemic of small-pox, which, throughout the City had just ravaged San Francisco. One week late January gave an exhibit of 125 cases in two wards of the City, and with the examples of Paris and San Francisco, in both of which cities the disease had assumed an exceptionally virulent character, there was every reason to apprehend a rapid spread of the contagion. Dr. Morris at once gave orders to the Health Inspectors to vaccinate every inhabitant in their respective districts, and so seriously was the work performed that the disease was arrested in its incipiency, and from 125 the number of cases dwindled down to four, the latest number reported. Besides small-pox, an epidemic of relapsing fever hovered over the City last Christmas. This insidious disease originated among the miserable Siberian convicts whom Russian clemency huddles together in the mines without proper food or raiment, and decimated the towns and villages of Ireland during the famine of 1867-8, when it made its appearance in this country for a short time, but was never known in the City of New-York till last November. Since then, owing to the prompt removal by the Board of all dirt with this contagion to a suitable hospital on Hart's Island, it has steadily declined, and Mr. Morris R. Morrow, the gentlemanly clerk in the Bureau of Inspection, assures us we shall shortly witness the extinction of this pestilence. It is to be hoped by the citizens of New-York that this important branch of our City Government will not relax its efforts before it has made New-York what the natural advantages of her situation ought to make her—the healthiest city in the world.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market, during the past week, has been essentially dull, and almost without a single feature of interest. The only sales of City property at the Exchange occurred on Tuesday, and were made by Messrs. ROGERS & McGUIRE and Wm. KENNELLY. They amounted in the aggregate to only $12,200. The details of the transactions were reported exclusively in the TIMES of Wednesday. On Thursday Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER continued their adjourned sale at Carlstadt, N. J., disposing of over 200 lots at good prices, and all realizing running with a gratifying success. This sale was the only one made during the week of property in the vicinity of New-York. On Tuesday last Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, at Scranton, Penn., began the sale of nearly 1,000 lots in Lord's Park, and continued it for three days. The result was extremely satisfactory one, and proves that the New-York method of disposing of real estate will become popular in Pennsylvania, if business men are at the head of the enterprise. The only published detailed report of this sale appeared in the TIMES of Thursday. The transactions noted comprise the entire business of the week. The transfers of City property for last week are in number fifty-one, representing property valued at $790,825. In each number and value, the transfer record, it will be seen, also gives evidence of the existing dullness of the market.

In reference to the business of the present week it is enough for the better can hardly be hoped for. The only sales to be made are at the Exchange one of a local character, and in suburban property but one sale is advertised—that of JOHNSON & MILLER, to-morrow, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The sale takes place at noon. On the premises, about nearly 300 lots are offered. The first sale on this property, which was adjourned by reason of the storm, and the large number of buyers present on that occasion demonstrated the fact that the auctioneers will have but little trouble in disposing of the lots to be sold to-morrow. Attention is called to the notice of the very desirable property offered by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, located at Long Branch. Other notices of real estate in the columns of the TIMES will be found well worth the study of all who are interested in these matters, or about to invest in property of any description.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Jackson-st., w. s., 87 ft. n. of Sixth-st., 12x90	$18,000
Lenox-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 27x75	21,000
30th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x92	4,200
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25.4x100.5	45,000
6th and 23d-sts., s. e. cor., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100x5.11x[illegible]	2,000
2d-av., and 20th-st., 100 ft. n. of 2d-av., 25.6 ft. n. of 20th-st., 25.4x100	3,000
8th-av., n. s., bet. 121st and 122d sts., 201.10x100	[illegible]
11th-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 36th-st., 25x100	77,000
11th-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 36th-st., 25x100	3,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Hoyt and Wyckoff sts., n. corner, 200x200	$10,000
Richmond-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Union-av., in depth	7,000
Mont-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 25x100	10,000
Rodney-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	4,200
4th-st., s. s., 241 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x128.5	7,400
12th-st., s. w. s., 147 ft. n. of 2d-av., 25x100	4,000
2d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	3,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of New-York-av., 50x100	3,000
Carlton-av., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Fulton-av., 19.6x100	
Brooklyn-av. and Douglass-st., N. E. corner, 100x200	
Brooklyn-av. and Douglass-st., N. W. corner, 100.2	21,000
East New-York-av., s. s., 86 ft. w. of Williams-av., 21.8x70x21.11	2,500
Graham-av., w. s., 0 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 50x100	3,200
Stockholm-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Gates-av., 16.5x115	2,000
Greenwood, (Van Brunt's road), No. 4, 16 acres and 3 perches	3,600

RICHMOND COUNTY.

North-field.

Simonson-av., e. s., of map Simonson and Van Name property, No. 45, 25x114	$400

New-Brighton.

Jersey and Centre sts., s. w. corner, 32.6x40x32.6 x28	
11th-st., on map of property of Smith Ely, No. 35, 25x100	$740
	225

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY,

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Hopkinsville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-nine miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $2,000,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight percent interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the manner of subsidization.

The total liabilities thus created do not exceed the estimates of the Engineers by every dollar, and the income, as ascertained by every dollar, and the income, as ascertained by every dollar, and the income, as ascertained

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Abyssinia; quickly, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route.

"ETNA" STEAMERS. | "EXCELSIOR" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat. Aug. 27 | Caledonia.....Wed. Aug. 24
Anchoria.....Sat. Sept. 3 | Bavaria.....Wed. Sept. 14
India.....Sat. Sept. 10 | Love Land.....Wed. Sept. 21
Australia.....Sat. Sept. 17 | Cambria.....Wed. Oct. 5
Columbia.....Sat. Sept. 24 | Britannia.....Wed. Oct. 26
Europa.....Sat. Oct. 1 | Iowa.....Wed. Nov. 2
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES ON PARLOR, STATE ROOMS IN CURRENCY, SOLID GOLD.
First Cabin $60 and $70, according to location.
Cabin passage, $40 and $45, according to location.
Steerage, $30 and $35.
Children under 12 years of age, $20.
Children under 1 year, $5.
Steerage passengers provided with bedding, cooking utensils, and provisions free.
Steerage passengers forwarded to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here to accurate rates to any place in Europe, and be forwarded here to meet their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on demand, for any amount, at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamers leave Pier No. 45 North River.
SIBERIA, Capt. Grace, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 12 M.
HOLLAND, Thursday, Saturday, Sept. 1, at 10 A. M.
CHINA, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and upwards, according to accommodation. Children under 10 years, $35 each.
Steerage, currency, $30 to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry and Queenstown, $30, currency.
STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON.
Every Saturday, on the arrival of Express at Havre, from Pier No. 45 North River.
PERSIANA, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 12 M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 11 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, according to accommodation.
Steerage, $30 to Havre or London, including bedding, cooking utensils and provisions free.
Steerage passengers forwarded to Paris at reduced rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
CHEMIRE.....Wednesday, Aug. 31
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Oct. 15
Cabin of these vessels is unsurpassed (including wine) TO HAVRE, first cabin, $100 (gold); second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket) $85 and $70.
The owners do not pay exchange on passage.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent should by no means take the steamers of this line, avoid both French custom-house and railway delays, and the disagreeable transit through Liverpool and Queenstown.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax), Tuesday, Aug. 23, 7 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin, (single berth) $90	1st Cabin, (single berth) $90
To London..... 40	To London..... 40
To Paris..... 45	To Paris..... 45
To Halifax, N. S..... 15	To Halifax, N. S..... 15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here to accurate rates to any place in Europe, and be forwarded here to meet their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on demand, for any amount, at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Pier No. 20 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Tuesday, Thurs. Aug. 25 Etna, Thurs. Sept. 1
Parisian, Saturday, Aug. 27 Cuba, Saturday, Sept. 3
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Aug. 31 Cimbria, Thurs. Sept. 8
Russia, Tues. Sept. 6 Asia, Wednesday, Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 31 Nemesis, Thurs. Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Steamers Sailing on Tuesdays.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Second Cabin, $50, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$85, gold.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
By the Steamers Sailing on Thursdays.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Second Cabin, $50, gold.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, all prepaid, $35 (gold).
Steerage tickets for Boston, Glasgow, Halifax, Londonderry and Liverpool, $30 (gold).
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAM T. BOURNE, No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR HAVRE.
The first-class side-wheel American steamship GUIDING STAR, Capt. Nye, will be dispatched for Havre from Pier No. 38 North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 Currency.
Second Cabin.....40 Currency.
Steerage.....35 Currency.
For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB,
No. 44 Rutgers-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$135 to $150. $60.
Excess of baggage.
These fine iron steamships, built and all accommodations for the ladies.
Leave foot of Chambers-st, Pier No. 40 North River, one day after the leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st, on the 5th of each month, (except when those days fall on Sunday, when the day previous).
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult, minor in proportion.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Magee, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.
OCT. 5—GOLDEN AGE, with Hong Kong, San Francisco Oct. 1 and for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received at Pier No. 40 North River, Saturday, Aug. 27.
Freight for China, Japan and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage, with the best of reference, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map, corrected up to date, and a map of Paris. Fifteenth edition; eighth year. Large type, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Students. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. FERROTS PETTIGREW. Square 16mo, flexible cloth, $1.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEPAUGH, Aug. 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 20.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB, Oct. 20.
These steamers touch at St. Thomas and Pernambuco, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 1 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TUNNIMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKIN, FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLEMANDE & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Every vessel of this line sails from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. Graham.....Aug. 25
MISSOURI, Capt. J. Van Gunst.....Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. G. R. Howaren, (via Nassau,) Sept. 15.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Steamer leaves Pier No. 4 North River, Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Persons of continental tastes intending to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should avail themselves of the services of a gentleman who has resided for years on the Continent, and who is relieved by the employment of a courier and trouble regarding passports, custom-house and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Argout, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 1 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALONEY, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ASKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 1 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 18 West-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK R. R. CO.—THE NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Steamer Delaware will leave Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M., calling Bridgeton and all points on the Junction and Breakwater Railroad. Returning, leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Barclay-st, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unsurpassed beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professions. Term commences Sept. 19. For circulars, address H. W. SUGDAM, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Comprises the following departments:
Harvard College.....Year begins Sept. 22.
University Lectures, (35 courses.) Year begins Sept. 22.
Divinity School.....Year begins Sept. 22.
Law School.....Year begins Sept. 22.
Medical School.....Year begins Sept. 22.
Dental School.....Winter session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School.....Year begins Sept. 22.
Mining School.....Year begins Sept. 22.
Agricultural School.....(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Museum of Comparative Zoology.
Peabody Museum of Archæology.
Botanical Museum.
Bussey Institution.....Year begins Sept. 21.
The Scientific Schools are open for admission to Harvard College, will take place on Friday, Sept. 2, and Oct. 7. Candidates for the Freshman class will be examined on the 7th and 8th of Sept. Total number of students last year, 1,000; of whom 210 were admitted to the Freshman class, of whom 160 were admitted by certificate. The next session of this Law School will be opened on September 7. Students will be admitted to the Medical School on September 7.
The Scientific Schools for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 19, at 9 A. M.
There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.
The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.
For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MELLE. MORTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 21 EAST 17TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. This course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and German languages.
Special attention is also given to Music and painting. Terms, $300 per annum. The Dependence of Mlle. Mortan, Mlle. Ella and P. L. Brunet, offers great advantages to those who wish to make quite a thorough study of the French language.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and treated in every respect as if in the bosom and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its 12th year, will open its fall term on Monday, Sept. 19, to receive a limited number of boarders. Pupils in the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. S. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

HORNIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home comforts.
Address C. C. HAZENOTE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 8 WEST 45TH-ST.
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 13. Children may be admitted by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 2.

MISS WHITCOMBE'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14, at 861 Broadway, Henry-st., Brooklyn, E. D. This school will resume WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLER'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 20 AND 22 WEST 45TH-ST.
Multum, non multa. Kindergarten for children from 3 to 6 years old. Preparatory department for the youth of both sexes. Drawing, painting, gymnastics and four languages taught without extra charge. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, Principals and
HENRY BARNLEY, } Proprietors.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Fourth Avenue and 49th-st. Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Metallurgy, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, Spanish, with laboratory and other practical courses. Tuition, $100 per annum. Catalogues and circulars containing full information, can be had on application. Entrance examinations will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular course, THURSDAY, Sept. 22. For further information and for catalogues, apply to G. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

COOPER UNION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The 22d regular session of Science and Art, the free day School of Design for young women, the free lectures of Telegraphy for both sexes, will commence on the 1st of October. Applications should be made at, and all the lectures, except the free lectures, will be given at, the Cooper Union, Fourth-st. Lectures free to the public. For the working classes can be obtained at the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL (established A. D. 1836), No. 10 West 16th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector; (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The next session will commence Monday, Sept. 19, 1870; being thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 630 Broadway; Binns's, No. 130 Broadway, and at the school.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 70 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. SIXTEENTH YEAR.
(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Longmate & Bouchard.) Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. For circulars, address the Principal, Professor A. LEREPAIN, Box No. 18 Hoboken, N. J.

MESSRS. E. S. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (Graduates of Yale College,) having had extensive experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., on the 21st of Sept. Circulars may be had of the Principals, Westfield, N. J., until after Sept. 5.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in classical English, per year, $185. Next term begins Sept. 7. HARRY PECK.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL After Sept. 5, of first-class location and character. The Misses Hill, Rutgers, No. 68 East 4th, between 3d and 4th sts., New-York. JOSEPH D. HILL, Principal, opens his seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 12.

A SCENIC, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Miss TARDIVEL, No. 36 West 24th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen its 22d year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Rev. J. M. SATES, No. 416 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 West 45th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Orders addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ASSINIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A Boarding school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 14, 1870.
T. F. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY, EL Seventh year. Opens Sept. 14. Terms for boarding pupils, $300 per year.
S. A. LAW FOST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Wilson, Conn.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Unsurpassed in healthfulness and pleasantness of location. Its unrivaled advantages and superior facilities commend it to the favorable consideration of the public. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 146 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had for the fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J. Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for Boston boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVA-LETTE WILSON, A.M., Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, 22 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAIRE'S
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 19 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

BUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 627, 629, 631, 33d-av.,
And corner 34-av. and 126th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 8th-st., Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

COLLEGE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 575 Broadway, corner 124th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 23 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, E. N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This Institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and agreeable home.
Music and French taught by the highest talent. Spring term opens Sept. 12.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH, or Prof. EATON, No. 180 Jorralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 152 Broadway and No. 42 4th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 22.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory office,
No. 152 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
REV. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, of forty-two weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $350 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, No. 572 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to the Principal, Box 5,000, Post-office, will receive her attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS DISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys with, or to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen at No. 25 West 45th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE,
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Commodious new school-house. Reopens Sept. 5.
BENJAMIN HASKIN, Box No. 56, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 680 5th-av.
16TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 19.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. E. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS JAUDON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 17th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 12.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 94 West 55th-st.
MISS C. E. FERRIS, PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. WETMORE, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 34 and 36 West 45th-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 12. Lessons in Music and Drawing by Professors of the highest ability.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS MACDALLAT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 7 EAST 45TH-ST., MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LADIES' SEMINARIES IN WANT OF A good piano and vocal teachers, churches wanting competent organists and singers, will save time and money by applying to SCHUBERTH & CO., Musical Exchange, No. 23 Union-square.

LEXINGTON AVENUE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Geometry of conic sections, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy, Mathematics, Drawing, Painting, Music, Elocution, Calisthenics, Dancing. Circulars at the office, 1 LEXINGTON-AV., No. 20 Fifth-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 14th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 24th-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding students; English, French, German and Spanish; Mathematics, Philosophy, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.
R. FERANDIE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" Will open their tenth year Sept. 20. School for girls, No. 15 West 43d-st., removed from No. 48 West 38th-st.; N. Bon Fenner's gymnastic rooms for young ladies, Fifth-av. and 18th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Office, 1,000 Broadway, corner 26th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 43d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 1 WASHINGTON-PL., on the 14th of September. Circulars can be procured at the music store, No. 4 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

PROF. AND MRS. G. F. BURNHAM'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Rochelle, (established in 1851,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 4. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Stamford, opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual, and moral culture. ROBERT C. BLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near Hartford,) will reopen Sept. 21. Terms, $300. Number limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWELVE BOYS under thirteen years of age. Refined home life, with superior school advantages. Terms, $600. Open Sept. 14. HARRY PECK.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-sq.), will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 22, 1870.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Celrize, 708 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 22. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY Description, and several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO. Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MERRIFIELD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 16 Washington-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 22.

FAMILY SCHOOL, STRATFORD, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. E. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL, DANBURY, CONN., A home school for misses, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,102 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 12 BOYS; Ages 8 to 12. Mrs. G. A. MUSE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN J. ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
NO. 2 WEST 46TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
AN EXCLUSIVELY French department for French and German, if desired, modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
E. R. R.—Competent teachers obtained for regular courses of instruction in English and French.
Address by mail No. 2 West 46th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
The next session will open Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Beasley, Jersey City; Alex. Hadden, Esq., No. 318 Broadway, New-York.
For catalogue apply to Rev. S. G. CRAMMER, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(Formerly Mr. Cheseboro's school.)
Rev. J. BROOKBRIDGE GEDDES, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass., U. S. A. REV. E. D. PRESTON, Principal.
A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS SERLE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
NO. 1 EAST 45TH-ST., MADISON-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. FARES'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 108 Madison-av., corner 29th-st.
Formerly Twenty Second Street Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER FIFTH-AV. AND 37TH-ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address Miss Porter, Miss Champney, Lotte W. Porter and Miss Rosa Champney.

MRS. EDWARDS E. WHITE,
No. 49 West 46th-st.,
opposite Reformed Dutch Church, will open her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS STEREN'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 14th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 1 Park Place, Forty-third st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to the above address.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 58 Bleecker-st., will open on Sept. 20. The French Department will be conducted exclusively in the language of the school and family. Class of ladies between Primary department and Latin class. Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. ELIE-J. CHARLIER, Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Clinton, near Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, E. D., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Lectures address as above will receive prompt attention.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR Boys, Flushing, L. I., will open Sept. 14. The best qualities of the New-York and Boston schools. Special attention to Mathematics, Language, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Prof. Hamilton, Brooklyn, E. D., Institute, 1,000 Broadway, or by post of the Seminary, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, No. 1,409 and 1,411 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Will open Sept. 14. French is the language of the family, and French only spoken in the house. ANNE CHEGARAY, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—A Boarding School for both sexes; college course for young men; English, classical and scientific courses; fine location; expenses low. Term opens Sept. 7. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President (Claverack Col. Ins., N. Y.)

MRS. C. BEARS, NO. 629 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 60th-st., English, French and German Boarding and Day School

THE DARIEN CANAL.

British View of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention—Privileges Without Responsibility—The Interoceanic Canal Treaty in the Colombian Congress—Opportunity of The United States.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOGOTA, Wednesday, June 29, 1870.

Mr. BURGHE, the British Chargé, has a copy of Lord CLARENDON'S letter to Mr. THOMPSON of a part of that on the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, as applicable to the present canal negotiation. It has been furnished by him to the Colombian Government, and thus become public property here. England claims broadly the principle that that Convention is binding and perpetual; that the United States cannot acquire any privilege in relation to interoceanic communication which England does not possess equal rights to, and that consequently any political or military advantage secured to the United States by the treaty of 1846, expunged, and inure to the benefit of England as fully as to that of the United States. Yet, strange to relate, this is made the basis of a complaint against the terms of the contemplated treaty with Mr. Park.

PRIVILEGES WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY.

Gen. Mariano Ospina, Gen. Herrera, considers that the Clayton-Bulwer Convention is practically obsolete; that however was intended to relate to military and political advantages, but entirely relates to equality of commercial privileges, and that the spirit, intent and effect of it are completely answered and fulfilled by the practical equality of duties and imposts on the merchant vessels of the nation. He affirms that the military control of the canal is necessary for the well-being of the United States, and is the main national element in the treaty, and cannot be hampered and controlled by the English construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. England, in the letter referred to, remonstrates in distinct terms her refusal to guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia over the isthmus. In other words, she declines to assume the most important burdens arising from the canal, while she claims on sharing special privileges which are the complement of those burdens.

THE TREATY DEBATE AND MODIFICATIONS.

These points arising from Lord CLARENDON'S letter have been used with much dexterity in the debate on the approval of the treaty. Most of the objectionable parts of the several amendments to the treaty have been removed, but there still remain the additions to the eleventh and twelfth articles, which I suppose will not be acceptable to the United States. By the addition to the eleventh, in case of a war between any of the guaranteeing nations with each other, or with other contracting party, neither belligerent can use the canal for passage of ships of war. By the twelfth section Colombia is to receive as her sole participation twenty cents per ton for twenty years, and forty cents per ton for the rest of the time. Nothing said, France and other maritime nations that guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia and the neutrality of the canal in case of war between them or either of them and the United States, neither country can use the canal for military purposes. If they decline to guarantee, the exclusive right of the United States remains.

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The modifications that presented by the Colombian Congress must not be regarded as final; they still await with much anxiety the final determination of the United States. The thing most necessary now is the immediate formation of a company to accept the privilege, and the presence of their agent at Bogota next February. The Americans here are few in number, and not of much weight in the curious society of this place, but we feel a just pride in the position of our Minister here. We assume it as a conceded fact that the wishes of the United States must control in American questions, and if the people and the Government of the United States do the same, that result will follow, notwithstanding the enormous indebtedness of this country to English capitalists and their large commercial relations with Europe.

A HOSTILE LOBBYIST.

We have had for some months in this place a Mr. LA NADER, claiming to be agent for an apocryphal English Company, and professing to control a capital of $20,000,000. His aim has been to defeat the ratification of the American treaty and to obtain a concession for his friends. His course has been contemptible and has resulted in failure so far. He threatens to return in February to carry on the struggle.

OPPORTUNITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

I hope the people of the United States will rise to the importance of this great question. There is now an opportunity to secure the great ocean canal and make it an effectually American as Long Island Sound; to add the most mighty element of national unity and of national defense we can imagine; to assert and maintain on this Continent our predominance; to relieve our commerce of many of its burdens; to unite the Pacific and Atlantic coasts by a bond more powerful than the Continental railroads, and which cannot interfere with these great enterprises that merely supplement their defects. It is such an opportunity as is given but once in the life-time of a nation. Will the United States embrace the favorable occasion, or leave it to fall into other hands and be controlled by forces inimical to us? W. C. B.

THE FIGHTING INDIANS.

The Comanches and the Sixth Cavalry Have a Hustle in Texas—A List of the Killed and Wounded.

From the Waco (Texas) Register.

By parties from Fort Richardson we are placed in possession of the details of one of the most serious engagements that has taken place on our Texas frontier for some time. On the 6th, Capt. OAKES, commanding at Fort Richardson, ordered a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry, consisting of two commissioned officers, one acting assistant surgeon, and fifty-three enlisted men, under command of Capt. C. B. MCLELLAN, to proceed to Rock Station, sixteen miles from Fort Richardson, where, it was reported, the Indians had lately attacked and destroyed the overland mail. Arrived at the place, Capt. MCLELLAN discovered the trail of a large body of Indians, as had been reported, but only one of eight or ten head of horses, leading in a north-easterly direction. Owing to the lapse of time and the rough country, following the trail was hopeless, and Capt. MCLELLAN proceeded with his command to Flint Creek, twenty-two miles from Fort Richardson, where was stationed Lieut. J. H. SAMS, in command of Company F, Sixth Cavalry. Lieut. SAMS had found the contents of the mail-bags. Four packages were missing. On the morning of the 9th, Capt. MCLELLAN and his command started on a scout, which continued for four days. They passed at the foot of Flat Top Mountain to the head waters of Salt Creek; thence west and north-west, and crossed the head waters of the West Fork of the Trinity, where a trail of five or six Indians was found. The trail was followed to the head waters of the Little Wichita. On the night of the 10th the command camped on the North Fork of the Little Wichita, and in consequence of heavy rains and high water the camp remained the 11th, and on the 12th started in an easterly direction. When four or five miles from camp the advance guard reported four or five Indians in sight moving in a southerly direction. The command was immediately closed up, and a quick march made in the direction that the Indians had taken. It was not long till a company of Indians were discovered, largely superior in number to the troops. A charge was ordered, but when within about 300 yards of the enemy two other bands were discovered, about equal in strength to the first discovered, and also a large number of scattered Indians on the bluffs. In view of the greatly superior numbers of the Indians and from fear that the pack-mules and guard in the rear would be cut off, a halt was ordered and fire opened upon the Indians, which was promptly returned. Though the command was surrounded, had a galling fire from carbines and pistols poured in upon it from all sides, it maintained its position for more than half an hour. But it was soon evident that the only hope of escape from annihilation was a carefully guarded retreat to some more defensive position. The command was dismounted, and fell back slowly in a southerly direction, maintaining the front of the battle, closely followed by the savage foeman, who continued to pour in their fire from every available point, but which was returned with frequent effect. The retreat continued in this way four or five hours. The middle fork of the Little Wichita and south fork of the same stream were forded. Not until the latter stream was reached, about 4 o'clock in the evening, did the Indians abandon their pursuit.

After a short rest the command continued in a south-easterly direction till midnight. Ten miles north-west of Flat Top Mountain, on the morning of the 13th, couriers were dispatched to Fort Richardson for ambulances to transport the wounded. On the same day, while in camp, the pickets were driven in by a party of forty Indians. Fearing that this was but the advance of the multitude that had been encountered the day before, all the property that could not be transported was burned, and a march toward Fort Richardson was made, which place was reached about noon on the 14th. The details of the other show that the command was in a most trying and arduous position, and it must be considered fortunate that the casualties were no greater. Of the command, Corp. JOHN GIVIN and private Clayton BUNN, both of Company E, Sixth Cavalry, were killed. Acting Assistant-Surgeon G. W. BATCH, well and favorably known in Waco, was wounded early in the fight, and had his horse shot twice during the engagement. The following is the list of the enlisted men wounded: Sergt. William Winterbottom, Company A; Corp. John Connors, Company B; privates Albert Shand and Gustave Smith, Company H; private W. B. Gallagher, Company D; private Robert Stewart and Ben Lay, Company H; private Cooney, Company L; private Samuel R. Wagoner, Company A; private Peter Bennisander, Company K. The consist of Capt. C. B. Gaventt and Lieut. Parks, Ninth Cavalry, also of the citizen guide, D. Dominick, expressed of his courage on this occasion. The enlisted men also distinguished themselves. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed and a number larger wounded. The chief three of the Indians is Satanta, of the Kiowas. It is believed that the Indians were Comanches from the reservation. We understand that Capt. MCLELLAN says that in his twenty-two years of experience and six engagements with hostile Indians, he has never met a party so well equipped in every respect before. Altogether, this can not be called a victory, yet we are inclined to think it will prove a check upon outrageous raids for a while at least. Capt. MCLELLAN and his little company acted nobly, and are deserving of and will receive the thanks of the Texas frontier.

SABBATH DISORDER.

Brutal Assault on a Policeman—Fight on a Ferry-Boat—Affray in a Saloon.

Last evening, about 10 o'clock, six or eight of the ruffians belonging to the particular clique known as "Haggerty's Gang," were in Broadway, near the New-York Hotel, conducting themselves in a very noisy and disorderly manner. Officer DENNIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was on patrol in Broadway, went up to them and requested them to be quiet. Instead of obeying, they became more disorderly than before. Whereupon DENNIS seized one of them with the intention of taking him to the Station-house. The gang immediately attacked him, knocking him down, but he retained his hold of his prisoner, and regaining his feet retreated toward the Station-house, at the same time rapping for assistance, which brought Officer GREENE, of the Mercer-street post, to his aid. Before GREENE could come up, however, the ruffians had knocked DENNIS down again, and one of them having a loaded revolver in his hand, and the others crying "Shoot him," a murder seemed for a moment imminent. Some citizens rushed at this instant, however, to the rescue of the imperilled officers, and with their aid the crowd was kept at bay, and the prisoner finally got to the Mercer-street Station-house, where he gave his name as WILLIAM CARMAN, and was locked up. Capt. HEDGES instantly dispatched several officers to arrest the other ruffians, but they had fled, and could not be found. Officer DENNIS, being afraid probably of being called to account before the Commissioners, did not use his club even in this exigency, and although himself shamefully beaten, he has not been heard back to bring CARMAN in without a scratch upon his person. The prisoner will be arraigned this morning before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the ferry-boat was approaching her pier, at the foot of Hudson-street, a fight occurred between four of the passengers, named LOUIS PHILLIPS, THOS. SHERRY, PATRICK COFFEY, and WILLIAM COOK, during which COFFEY was terribly beaten about the head, and severely injured. All of the parties were arrested as soon as the boat reached shore, by the Eighth Precinct Police, and locked up in the Leonard-street Police Station, the wounds of COFFEY first having received surgical attention.

An affray occurred during the morning in LYNCH'S liquor-saloon, at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, of which the Police had no information until a man, who refused to give his name or residence, appeared at the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station, in East Twenty-second-street, demanding surgical attention for a severe cut in his left forearm, which had been inflicted by him, and he went away. The affray having occurred in another precinct, no other facts were obtained by the Eighteenth.

JOHN MEEHAN, a native of Ireland, twenty-eight years of age, was found last evening in the rear of No. 9 Cannon-street, in a disabled and precarious condition, as the result of a beating he received at the hands of some unknown persons on Thursday last. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 5 o'clock last evening an affray occurred at No. 19 Chrystie-street, in which JACOB GROSS, who resides in the house, drew a shoe-maker's knife and cut JOHN WALDMAN, of No. 20 Lewis-street, in the left hand, both wounds being slight. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

MICHAEL MAHERS, a night watchman on Pier No. 3 North River, was assaulted, last evening, while on duty, by some unknown person armed with a club, and received a severe wound on the head. The assailant escaped.

Another affray occurred at midnight in Seventeenth-street, near First-avenue, during which PATRICK CUDDY, of No. 406 East Seventeenth-street, was severely injured, having a large piece bitten out of his cheek. The assailants had not so arrested were made.

A little after midnight, JOSEPH LOW, of Paterson, N. J., was assaulted while passing through Wooster-street, by four or five men who intended robbery. The Police were attracted by the cries of the imperilled man and succeeded in arresting GEORGE SMITH and JAMES HAMILTON, two of the assailants, who were locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Low lost nothing, and escaped without serious injury.

The Weather—Cool and Pleasant.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 166 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	72	4 P. M.	80½
8 A. M.	77	6 P. M.	80
10 A. M.	78	8 P. M.	78½
Noon	81	10 P. M.	74
2 P. M.	82½		

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following table:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	29.903
Maximum at 9 A. M. Aug. 19	30.060
Minimum at 7 P. M. Aug. 16	29.672
Range	.388
THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	74.41
Maximum at 4 P. M. Aug. 18	87
Minimum at 6 A. M. Aug. 16	50
Range	37

RAINFALL.

Aug. 14, rain from 4 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.; amount of water, .80 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,113 miles.

Daring Burglary in Long Island.

Early Thursday morning, another daring robbery in Flushing township proved successful, and the burglars got off with a large amount of booty, consisting of silver-ware, a gold watch, and other valuables. On Wednesday night, JOHN D. LOCKE, the well-known manufacturer of Whitestone, retired, after personally superintending the closing and fastening of the house. No noise or disturbance was heard during the night, so it is supposed the burglars secreted themselves during the day. When the servants rushed the dining-room in the morning all was confusion. Hardly a piece of plated ware but what was bent and destroyed, and all the silver was missing. A gold watch was also taken from the bedroom of Miss LOCKE, and unmistakable signs proved that the burglars had been in the house. Within a brief period nearly a dozen robberies have been committed, and up to the present time not one arrest has been made. The general belief is that the perpetrators are in the village. Some of the residents are calling for the appointment of a Police force, but the general feeling is that there are plenty of officers provided they attend to their duties.

Sensation in a Church—Attempted Suicide of a German.

While the congregation of St. Paul's Church, corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, was engaged in prayer at the evening service yesterday, the assemblage was suddenly startled by a pistol-shot in the gallery. Naturally, there was alarm the utmost consternation and confusion, which was greatly heightened by the fact that other were heard of a man having been shot. When order was restored to that the facts could be learned, it was found that a man seated in the gallery about whom nothing peculiar had been noticed, had suddenly drawn a pistol and pointing it at his breast, had fired it and had fallen to the floor. The man described himself as EDWARD MARKUNT, a native of Germany, fifty years of age, living at No. 59 Rose-street. Having been removed to the office of Dr. SWAN, in the Astor House, it was found that no wound had been inflicted. It was the opinion of the doctor that the pistol was not loaded, or was loaded with nothing more deadly than fine shot, as the only effect of the discharge was a slight tearing and burning of the clothes. The man, who it was thought was slightly deranged, gave the following explanation of his conduct: Recently, he said, he had lost his wife, which preyed upon his mind, and on this followed loss of employment and destitution. Under these circumstances, he said he had applied to some of the officers of the Church for aid, and failing to receive it determined to humiliate himself on the altar of despair in the presence of the congregation. He was afterward conveyed by the Police to the Park Hospital, and was discharged when it was found that he was uninjured.

THE TICKET-SPECULATORS.

A Determined Effort to Put a Stop to Their Operations—Some Account of the Traffic and Those Engaged in It—The "Test" Case—The Plea of the Managers and the Arguments of the Opposing Party.

The determined effort which the Police seem to be making to put a stop to the business of the sidewalk speculators in theatre tickets results some incidents at the traffic which our readers will find interesting. We are informed on the authority of a theatrical man of many years' experience, that speculation in the sale of theatre tickets was inaugurated in New-York City by an individual named Sweeney, who for some years drove a brisk traffic in the sale of tickets to amusements outside, together with his business of steam-boat ticket-agent. The first established theatre ticket-office was the one still in existence at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which was conducted for a period of four or five years by HARRY POWERS, a well-known card-writer. This office is encouraged by the hotel proprietors, and is considered a great convenience by the guests of the hotel. The losses of the stand or office is restricted to the charging of an advance of fifty cents upon the box office prices for the tickets, and the seats they represent are selected from among the most choice in the various places of entertainment. This ticket seller, and indeed all of them, do not confine their speculations solely to theatrical pasteboard, but sell cards of admission to all kinds of entertainments, such as balls, lectures, readings, excursions, and the like. The sale of ball tickets during the height of the season is sometimes one of their most profitable speculations. A ticket to the Liederkranz ball originally sold for $10, has been known to bring double value being enhanced by their scarcity, as there being only a limited number of them issued. Surprising as it may seem, there are some of our ball-going New-Yorkers who would give twice the sum to participate for a night in one of the great ball sensations of the Winter, even with a knowledge of the necessity of an expenditure of $100 or $200 more to carry them through with eclat.

Similar offices are established at the Fifth-avenue, Metropolitan, and all the principal hotels in the City. In the vicinity of Wall-street, on Broadway, FREDERICK H. TULLMAN has conducted for many years past an office for the sale of tickets for theatrical and all kinds of amusements; and, within the memory of the oldest time since, several others at different locations on Broadway. The proprietors of these offices—particularly those in the hotels—with the sole exception of TULLMAN, unite it with, or make it an adjunct of, some other business, such as the sale of Yankee notions, pocket-knives, stationery, railroad tickets, etc., with the exception of TULLMAN, who makes it his sole business. These officers are recognized by managers, encouraged by them, and peculiar privileges are accorded to them. Among the privileges is the "pick" of the house for seats, and the opportunity thus afforded them of selling such tickets as they are unable to sell and having their money refunded, provided that it is done a few minutes before the commencement of the performance. It very frequently happens that the management of different theatres have their favorites among this class of speculators, and grant them such opportunities to some that are denied to others.

Fast New-York regards these dealers as good indicators of the probable attractiveness, excellence, or promise of "a good time, generally," of the various entertainments, theatrical, and otherwise, of the balls of the season. If they should not find BULLMAN, STOVER, of the St. Nicholas, and others provided with a supply of tickets, and find that they are indifferent about it, the affair will not be deemed worth attending. Should the supply of such tickets be limited, they would not miss it on any account, but should they have none, and state that they are doing everything they can to get them, then a prospective elysium looms up, and no price is thought extravagant that will obtain an entrance.

The sidewalk speculators may be divided into two classes, those on the one hand who follow it as a means of daily support and their principal source of revenue, and those who only take to ticket-selling when some extraordinary attraction promises to awaken great interest and make it a profitable venture for a time. The number of those who follow it as a regular business may be set down at about twenty. The most noted among these is one by the name of BROWN, who is said to have amassed over $10,000 by and through his business; he is said also to have offered Messrs. JAMES & FALLON $1,000 for the exclusive right of selling tickets in front of their theatre. He is represented to be strictly honorable in his dealings, and has his regular patrons, who being confident that they can get the best seats in the house from him, and, as a rule, better than they can get on personal application at the box office, willingly pay him the advance of fifty cents on each ticket. This class to which he and those of his class always adhere, except when the scarcity of the tickets exposed for sale, brought about by the great "rush" for them, makes it difficult to them or forces the speculator himself to pay a premium to obtain a supply to meet the demands of his traffic. Among those who are considered reputable and profitable in the business, is a young man known as DAVIS, who makes Booth's Theatre the scene of his operations, and also COFFEE, BURNETT and HOWARD, who are to be found nightly in front of the Broadway theatres. These four are as well known in the theatrical profession and by the habitués of our New-York theatres as BULLMAN and STOVER.

The other class alluded to are the parties who have thrown discredit upon the "regulars." It is they who, thinking only of the present moment, ask and obtain all they can get, and gauge their prices according to the ignorance or apparent eagerness of their victims. Ever on the alert for a good seat. Any price that they can find customers willing to pay is insufficient to satisfy their greed and rapacity. They are also generally good students of human nature, and are sometimes very ingenious in their methods of "catching" a customer. Certainly nothing is too mean to be resorted to in their attempts to rid themselves of their wares at a premium. Observe that spruce young man attended by his *affianée*, or a budding damsel whose smile he seeks to propitiate. He arrives at the door of the theatre; he looks, troubled and embarrassed, at the jostling crowd of ticket-venders; the line of tickets is long line, of which he is the tail end; he is suddenly pushed out of the line by an eager crowd of new-comers. In his imagination everybody's eyes are upon him, and their expression seems to denote to him a feeling of contempt or pity for his want of tact in not keeping his place in line. He is certain that everybody around is making sinister remarks upon his awkwardness and comments upon the beauty of his companion, so poorly cavaliered. He becomes flurried and excited, when he is suddenly confronted by one of the class of speculators, who, with "Here is his seat, in the house, Sir, right here." He clutches the ticket with avidity, asks hastily "How much?" and finds that he is asked to pay as much again as they are worth. He may at first feel like resisting the extortion, and cast an indignant glance at the seller, but looking down upon his fair companion, whose eyes seem to say to him, "Let us get in as soon as possible," and not wishing to be thought guilty of meanness by his inamorata, he yields to the demand, and inwardly curses his lack of forethought in not having purchased tickets during the day. Others, with the same accompaniments, believe, in their ignorance, that when they are told that they can have the best seats in the house by paying a gratuitous advance, that the representation is true, and that as good cannot be bought by waiting their turn at the box-office. Here is an opportunity for the wealthy youth to show his devotedness and that money is no object where Sophronia Angelina is concerned. To patronize the drama who "know the ropes," the thrusting of a bunch of tickets in one's face, a bawl in one's ear and a pull at one's coat-sleeve, are annoying when alone, but when accompanied by a lady it becomes a positive insult, and the annoyance should find some remedy.

Sidewalk speculators run great risks, and sometimes lose all the capital they have invested, by the failure of a glowingly-advertised piece to draw or by failure of some to be accounted for by theatrical experts. A sudden rain is sometimes very disastrous to their speculations, and no one be anxiously consults the barometer as the ticket-speculator. During the auction of tickets for the opening nights of Booth's Theatre, the highest bids are said to have been given by speculators. It was anxiety the first night, and they were at considerable loss, although the loss was made good afterward. A golden harvest was reaped by them during the run of the "Black Crook," "Humpty Dumpty," and other equally successful plays. Managers have always been opposed to sidewalk speculators, and the tender mercies of the speculators are put to many shifts to obtain tickets. They cannot buy them at the box-office if they are known. The most common method is to get their friends and others to purchase for them through the regular avenues. Sometimes a stranger is approached, as incentious story hatched up, and he is induced to go to the regular ticket-office and buy two or three tickets for them at a time, and so by hook and by crook in spite of managerial surveillance, the not-to-be-detested speculator takes his old place in front of the theatre, and with his usual complement of tickets in his hand, bawls out, "Best seats in the house, Sir; tickets, Sir."

The New-York City managers made a very strong effort to get a bill passed by the Legislature to abate what they consider a nuisance and an infringement of their rights to regulate the sale of their tickets. The bill provided that persons selling tickets on the sidewalk in front of a theatre may be punished by fine or imprisonment, unless the consent of the manager of the theatre is obtained. The bill was defeated mainly through the exertions of a City Senator, who, familiarizing himself with the merits of the case on both sides, considered that the penalty was too severe. It is doubtful whether such a law would be constitutional. The management of Booth's Theatre established a branch office on Broadway to afford as much opportunity as possible to their patrons to buy tickets for reserved seats without the necessity of patronizing their speculating agents, but the complement of speculators were still to be slightly seen near the doors of the theatre when there was anything to be made by it.

The theatres that have thus far opened have commenced their seasons by placing in front of their doors placards, warning the public "that tickets purchased from any other speculators will be refused at the door." BOOTH and FALLON have been the most active in hunting down the speculators, but it has been reserved for Mr. MAGONIGLE to open the battle this season. A "test" case has been made of a man who was furnished with a ticket to Booth's, and who, upon presenting it, was refused admittance. He insisted upon his right of entry, and after a war of words was arrested for disorderly conduct. The question will be brought up at Jefferson Market, Tuesday, when it is presumed that it will be decided whether or not the manager has the right to refuse a citizen admittance to his theatre when he presents a ticket that he has bought from a sidewalk speculator or "any other man." Meanwhile the opposing hosts are preparing their forces for the "tug of war." The managers have the most money, and the speculators are the most numerous. The former claim that ticket speculation is an evil which they wish to do away with on behalf of their patrons, and claim that they have a right to say who shall stand in front of their houses to sell tickets, or for any other purpose. The speculators say that the managers want to monopolize a business which, by advertising themselves and engaging in the business thereby enjoy a monopoly, and that they have more desire to increase their gains than to benefit the public. They say that they earn their money by submitting themselves to all sorts of weather, and that they are a convenience, the loss of which would be felt by the theatre-going public, and that as it is a question of brere and butter to themselves and families, that heartless managers are trying to take out of their mouths, they intend to fight it out to the bitter end. They say that they have a right to purchase as many tickets to a performance as they please, and that when they have purchased them, the tickets are their absolute property, and they have a right to dispose of them as they please. They declare that the action of the managers is an attempt to interfere with their private rights, for which there is no warrant in law, and no precedent in custom, and that they will "fight it out on that line if it takes all Summer," or words to that effect. It is a very petty imbroglio, and it stands.

Peter Not the Head of the Church—Sermon by Rev. Isaac Westcott.

Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., preached last evening, at the Plymouth Baptist Church, Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, from the text: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."—Matthew xvi., 18. The reverend gentleman prefaced his discourse by a definition of the word Peter, which, he said, meant a rock, but in its application to the text quoted as the subject of his discourse, should be considered as a figurative expression, and not a direct bestowal of supremacy in matters of faith on the Apostle Peter. Christ, he asserted, was head of the Church and the only head, and it was the duty of Christ with the apostles. He never manifested a disposition to confer that power on any one of them. He then proceeded to observe that if it were the intention of Christ to confer supreme power, Peter had less recommendations to fit him for the charge than any of the other apostles. His faith and zeal were not the most prominent, and his relation to the other disciples; he alone of them all was weak enough to deny his Master at the voice of a servant. Nor was the supremacy of Peter claimed by himself, nor admitted by the other apostles. On the contrary, no action of their whole religious life indicated a supposition that such a supremacy was acknowledged, and when, at the great Council of Antioch, the question of circumcision was decided, it was James, and not Peter, who presided and passed sentence. He maintained that indicated a supposition that such a supremacy was acknowledged, and when, at the great Council of Antioch, the question of circumcision was decided, it was James, and not Peter, who presided and passed sentence. He maintained that the uniting talent, meekness, energy and logic of Paul, the claims of James as first Bishop of the Church, or those of John as Jesus' beloved disciple, were entitled to more recognition than the actions of Peter. All the earlier theologians condemned the idea that Peter was head of the Church. The venerable Bede and GREGORY the Great, Bishop of Rome, writing on the subject, said, "It is infamous blasphemy to call any man the universal Bishop, for that is assuming what belongs to Jesus Christ alone." Up to that time the supremacy of the Church was never claimed to rest with any single Pope, but with the only Pope, Jesus. Of the succeeding Pope that dogma was promulgated. In conclusion, he said that the assumption of the attributes of head of the Church by the Roman Pontiffs was arrogant in the extreme, but was in keeping with other assumptions of Divine power which have marked the course of the Catholic Church to the present generation.

Dwelling in the House of the Lord—Rev. M. R. Chapin's Discourse.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN preached, last evening, in the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, in Fortieth-street, near Lexington-avenue. The text selected on the occasion was as follows: "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple."

Among many excellent traits in the character of David, he said, was his love of the House of God. He it was who first designed a temple of worship dedicated to God, and though prevented from carrying out his views, he nevertheless collected large quantities of material, and gold, which he committed to the charge of his son Solomon. He had the tent removed to Mount Moriah, which afterward became the site of Solomon's temple. Those who have been absent from home and longed to return to the dear ones there could realize some of the feelings of David when he expressed his longing for the house of the Lord. The place of David's affection was worthy of notice; and, while God is everywhere, and the very Heaven of Heavens cannot contain him, yet he more especially is present in the midst of his faithful worshipers. "Wherever two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," saith the Savior. And, while our churches should be built in a style in keeping with our tastes in private dwellings, yet even a barn, if God's true worshipers are there, there also is the temple of the Lord. Christians should not be satisfied to come to it as did David, and not merely tarry for a night. As with David, it should also be our desire to dwell in the house of the Lord, all the days of our lives. When the hand of affliction is laid upon them, many long for the house of the Lord, but in returning prosperity, their feet turn away from it to their homes. But the object of David's longing to dwell in the house of the Lord, was worthy of notice. It was that he might behold the beauty of the Lord. There, also, may every true worshiper behold his glory. In conclusion, he urged upon his hearers to imitate the longing aspirations of the Psalmist, to dwell in the house of the Lord forever; in order that they, too, might behold His beauty.

Fatal Accident in Bergen Tunnel.

As the 5 o'clock train on the Erie Railroad was coming through Bergen Tunnel, yesterday, a brakeman by the name of JOHN BAILEY, was thrown from the cars and killed. It is supposed that the deceased was caught between the cars and some jutting rocks, as the corpse was horribly mutilated, the head having been entirely severed from the body. The deceased was a single man, twenty-eight years old, a native of Ireland, and living at Howell Station, New-Jersey. Coroner BURNS held an inquest, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the above particulars.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. W. H. VAN METER, the worthy Superintendent of the Howard Mission, returned from abroad one day last week, and yesterday appeared at the Mission rooms, where he was heartily welcomed by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school, many of whom kissed him affectionately, and expressed their joy at seeing him once more in his accustomed place. Mr. VAN METER made a few remarks in response to this welcome and stated that in two weeks' time he hoped to be able to resume charge of his work. His general health is good, but his spine is still very weak, and it is feared that he will never again be able to walk without the aid of crutches. The attendance at the school was very good, and Mr. Superintendent BUTTON being in his happiest mood, made the session a delightful one. The Mission is doing well, and ought to be well supported by the community.

LEWIS WAYDE, of No. 104 Forsyth-street, had his foot badly crushed, yesterday, by falling under a Second-avenue car, from which he was alighting. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man was found drowned last evening in the East River, at the foot of Corlears-street. The body was taken to the Morgue.

At 3 o'clock last evening an unknown man committed suicide by jumping into the North River from the foot of Leroy-street. Soon afterward the body was recovered and sent to the Morgue, the Coroner being notified to hold an inquest. There was nothing upon it by which it could be identified.

BROOKLYN.

MICHAEL DIRON, of No. 4 Willow-street, had his leg broken on Saturday night by the falling in of an embankment, on Vanderbilt-avenue, under which he was at work. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

The show-window of LOUIS ANWELL'S cigar-store, on Myrtle-avenue, near Raymond-street, was broken, by some young men at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of a quantity of pipes and tobacco. One of the thieves, named GEO. MULLIN, was arrested.

At 10 A. M., yesterday, a horse belonging to J. A. SEAMAN, attached to a milk wagon, took fright and ran off at a furious rate down High-street. On reaching the corner of May-street, however, the wheel of the vehicle struck the curb, the shock from which was so violent that a young lady named HATTIE BENNET was thrown into the street and severely injured about the head and body. She was taken to her residence, at the corner of Furman and Grand avenues.

The residence of SIMON ECKSTEIN, at No. 26 Canton-street, was entered by burglars, yesterday morning, and robbed of property worth about $100.

LONG ISLAND.

Next Wednesday afternoon and evening the new school-house at Port Washington (North Hempstead) will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. BENJAMIN W. DOWNING, Esq., Hon. JAMES L. PEARSAL, Hon. JAMES P. COVERT and others will address the meeting. Music will be furnished by Prof. GUNOLDS' brass band. The afternoon exercises will close with an Indian clam-bake. In the evening there will be dancing. A large delegation from the First Assembly District will be present.

The district primaries of the Republican electors of the town of Hempstead, including Long Island City, will be held on Wednesday evening, Aug. 24, and the town primary on Thursday evening.

Astoria Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 185, next Monday goes on an excursion to New-Haven and return. The *Sylvan Glen* has been secured for the excursion. The music will be furnished by Wallace's Band.

On Thursday the Southold Divisions, Sons of Temperance, went on their annual picnic to Horton's Point Grove.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday all the street cars within the city limits of Newark ran without interruption, and were well filled all day. Of the lines running outside of the city but two cars were run upon the Bloomfield line, one coming through all right in the morning and the other being stopped on the way. The cars also ran upon the new line from Newark to Elizabeth without opposition. Mr. BACKUS, who made himself so conspicuous by opposing the running of the cars on Sunday, it is said, has concluded to stop his opposition on account of the threatened withdrawal of the patronage of some of his best customers. The cars were not permitted to run in Woodside, Mr. OLMSTEAD, the Sunday law champion being on hand to prevent any attempt. It is now considered settled that horse-cars will henceforth run on Sunday, in Newark, without opposition.

FRANK MEYERS, about 6 o'clock Saturday night, at the West Park, in Newark, attempted to commit an outrage upon the person of a little girl named BARBARA BLOHM. He had induced the girl to walk out with him in the rear of a lager-beer garden, and, reaching a retired place, threw her down, and with threats to take her life if she resisted or made a noise, was about accomplishing his purpose, when some young men came upon the scene and frightened away from the house, but the Police succeeded in getting him there.

As a family by the name of GIVENAU, residing in Hudson City, in company with a Dr. MITCHELL, were driving through First-street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, the horses became frightened and dashed down the street, the driver losing all control of them. At the corner of First and Jackson streets, the runaways dashed the wagon into an awning and lamp-post, throwing them both down, and completely demolishing the carriage. All the occupants were nearly killed. The driver was taken home in a semi-insensible condition, and Dr. MITCHELL was badly cut and bruised about the head and body.

JNO. HARTLEY was yesterday arrested in the Third Precinct, Jersey City, for throwing stones at and drawing a revolver with the intention of shooting some boys engaged in ball-playing on the adjoining premises.

Yesterday morning JOHN MEEHAN, alias "Pat," committed an atrocious assault on JOHN FALLEN, in Jersey City. The instrument used was a slung-shot. MEEHAN was arrested.

At Hoboken, yesterday, JOHN SULLIVAN was arrested by a citizen for beating his wife and knocking her down in the street.

Two Italians were arrested for peddling balloons in the streets of Hoboken on Sunday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The market for American securities opened steadily and closed quiet. Stocks opened and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91¾
Consols for account	91¾	91¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87¾	87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87¾	87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1868	88¾	88¾
U. S. 10-40s	83¾	83¾
Illinois Central shares	111	111
Erie Railway shares	17½	N A
Atlantic and Great Western		
Railroad shares	23½	23½

FRANKFORT, Aug. 20.—United States Five-twenties were heavy at for the issue of 1865, at 87½ prem.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Evening.—Rentes have declined sharply to 69f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—COTTON.—The market opened firm, but quiet, and closed quiet, steady and hesitant. The following are the quotations and sales:

		11½ A. M.
Middling Upland		9d. 9¾d.
Middling Orleans		9¼d. 9¾d.
		Sales.
Total sales of the day		10,000
Total sales for export and speculation		4,000
Sales of American		10,000

The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales; stock on hand, 195,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Calcutta LINSEED dull, LINSEED OIL firm. TURPENTINE dull.

HAVRE, Aug. 20.—COTTON closed at 92c. for True Orleans on the spot.

MONTEVIDEO, July 19.—HIDES remain firm, owing to the excited condition of public affairs. Stock is small, although sales are light. STOCK—20,000, all classes, A. M.; classified 64 Beeves. WOOL—No stock on hand, and without sale and nominal. SHEEP SKINS are firm, with a upward tendency, sales of 30,000 at 9½c. EXCHANGE, New-York dull and nominal at 40; Drafts par; on London, 51½. There is an active demand for kerosene, and white and pitch pine at advanced rates.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—EXCHANGE unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Old, higher; New, easier at $1 04 for fresh receipts New No. 2; 8c. for Freight, 80½c. for Old; afterwards dull at 80c. 80½c., seller September. CORN easier at 70½c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 34½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm at 70½c., seller September. RYE weaker at 56½c. for No. 2. RYE quiet at 70½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm and fairly active at $1 00@$1 05 for No. 2 HIG